

Imagine you're English
Classe de 6^e

Practice & Reference

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Vocabulaire

England Angleterre
London Londres
Mrs Hill Mme Hill
bedroom chambre
name nom
sister sœur

English anglais(e-es)
French français(e-es)
her son, sa, ses.
his son, sa, ses.
my mon, ma, mes.

here ici
too aussi
very très
well bien

in (England) en (Angleterre)
in (his bedroom) dans (sa chambre)
in (London) à (Londres)

and et

what...? que, quel, quels, quelle,
quelles...?

where...? où...?

who...? qui...?

to be être

Hello! Bonjour!

How are you? Comment vas-tu?
Comment allez-vous?

I'm very well. Je vais très bien.

Look! Regarde! Regardez!

My name's... Je m'appelle...

Thank you! Merci!

This is... Voici... (quand on présente
quelqu'un).

Yes Oui

No Non

Practise the questions and answers. Posez les questions et répondez.
Practise what you know. Servez-vous de ce que vous savez.

Contractions

I'm I am
he's he is
she's she is
it's it is
isn't is not
name's name is

what's what is
who's who is
we're we are
they're they are
aren't are not

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. To be être

L'infinifit se forme avec « to » devant le verbe.

2. You are tu es
You are vous êtes

« You » correspond à « tu » et à « vous ».

3. My sister ma sœur
My name mon nom
He's in his bedroom. Il est dans sa chambre.
She's in her bedroom. Elle est dans sa chambre.

Les noms anglais sont généralement neutres.

A l'inverse du français, l'adjectif possessif s'accorde avec le possesseur.

4. I'm English. Je suis anglaise(e).
We're English. Nous sommes anglais(es).

L'adjectif qualificatif est invariable.



Practise what you know

Example: Are you English?
No, I'm not.

Are you	English?
Is Richard	French?
Is Kathy	in Paris?
	in London?

I am.	I'm not.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
she is.	she isn't.

Exercises

1. Example :

My name ... Richard.
My name's Richard.

1. He ... in London.
2. They ... in England.
3. I ... French.
4. You ... English.
5. We ... in Paris.

2. Example :

... your name Richard?
Is your name Richard?

1. ... she your sister?
2. ... they English?
3. ... Richard here?
4. ... you French?
5. ... he in his bedroom?

3. Example :

Are you French?
Are you French? Yes, I am.

1. Is Kathy English?
2. Is Brian English?
3. Is Richard in his room?
4. Are Richard and Kathy in London?
5. Are Richard and Brian in England?

4. Example :

Are you English?
Are you English? No, I'm not.

1. Are you in England?
2. Is Kathy French?
3. Is Richard here?
4. Are Richard and Kathy in Paris?
5. Is Kathy your sister?



Practise what you know

Example: Who's this?
It's X.

Who's	this?
What's	that?

It's	X. a shoe. an umbrella.
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Exercises

1. Example :

... this? ... hat.
What's this? It's a hat.

- ... this? ... book.
- ... that? ... orange.
- ... this? ... shoe.
- ... that? ... umbrella.
- ... that? ... car.

2. Example :

... this your umbrella? Yes, ...
Is this your umbrella? Yes, it is.

- ... this your dog? No, ...
- ... this your book? Yes, ...
- ... that your car? No, ...
- ... this your hat? No, ...
- ... that your sister? Yes, ...

3. Example :

It's 1 o'clock.
It's one o'clock.

- It's 4 o'clock.
- It's 8 o'clock.
- It's 3 o'clock.
- It's 5 o'clock.
- It's 11 o'clock.
- It's 2 o'clock.
- It's 10 o'clock.
- It's 7 o'clock.
- It's 12 o'clock.
- It's 9 o'clock.



Vocabulaire

ball ballon / balle
car voiture
dog chien
hat chapeau
man homme
Mr Hill M. Hill
piece of string bout de ficelle
a piece un morceau
shoe soulier, chaussure.
umbrella parapluie

a un, une.

an un, une.

your ton, ta, tes; votre, vos.

that cela

this ceci

of de

Excuse me! Excuse-moi! / Excusez-moi!

Here you are! Tiens! Tenez!

It's one o'clock. Il est une heure.

What time is it? Quelle heure est-il?

Contractions

that's that is

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

A car une voiture

A hat un chapeau

An umbrella un parapluie

L'article indéfini n'est ni masculin ni féminin, mais il a deux formes.

On emploie « a » devant une consonne.

On emploie « an » devant une voyelle.

Practise what you know

1. *Example:* Where's the bath in your house? — It's in the bathroom.

Where	is	the	bath beds carpets pictures	in your house?
	are			

2. *Example:* Whose pen is this?
It's X's pen.

Whose	pen pullover	is	this? that?
	books shoes	are	these? those?

It's		pen.
They're	X's	pullover. books. shoes.

Exercises

1. *Example :*

This is my book.
And these are my books too.

1. This is my sock.
2. That's my shoe.
3. This is my sister.
4. That's my book.
5. That's my pen.

2. *Example :*

Mr Hill's here. That's ... car.
Mr Hill's here. That's his car.

1. I'm English. ... name's Richard.
2. She's English too. ... name's Kathy.
3. Excuse me, Mr Hill! Is this... umbrella?
4. Where's Richard? These are ... socks.
5. Excuse me! These are ... seats.

3. *Example :*

Whose pullover is this? (Richard)
Whose pullover is this?
It's Richard's pullover.

1. Whose book is this? (Kathy)
2. Whose tickets are these? (Mr and Mrs Hill)
3. Whose ball is this? (Bill)
4. Whose shoes are these? (Mr Hill)
5. Whose bedroom is this? (Richard)

4. *Example :*

bath / bathroom
Where's the bath? It's in the bathroom.

1. book / living-room
2. ball / garden
3. trees / garden
4. beds / bedroom
5. chocolates / kitchen

Vocabulaire

bath baignoire / bain
 bathroom salle de bains
 bed lit
 book livre
 carpet tapis
 chocolate chocolat
 floor plancher
 garden jardin
 house maison
 kitchen cuisine
 living-room salon / salle de séjour
 number numéro
 pen stylo
 picture tableau
 seat place / siège
 sock chaussette
 ticket billet
 trousers pantalon
 wall mur
 woman femme

 the le, la, les.

Contractions

where's where is

our notre, nos.

strange étrange / bizarre

this (house) cette (maison-ci)

this (pen) ce (stylo-ci)

these (houses) ces (maisons-ci)

that (house) cette (maison-là)

that (pen) ce (stylo-là)

those (houses) ces (maisons-là)

at à

on sur

but mais

whose? à qui?

to look at regarder

Here are our tickets. Voici nos billets.

I'm very sorry. Je suis vraiment désolé.

Please. S'il vous plaît.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. A house six houses

A door four doors

A pullover three pullovers

Le pluriel des noms se forme en ajoutant un « s » au nom singulier.

N.B. : « Trousers » n'existe qu'au pluriel.

2. This door these doors

That door those doors

Attention aux pluriels de « this » et « that ».

3. Look at this house. Regarde cette maison.

Look at this. Regarde ceci.

« This » et « that » sont adjectifs et pronoms démonstratifs.

4. This is a house. C'est une maison.

This is Richard's house. C'est la maison de Richard.

Cette construction s'appelle « le cas possessif ».

Au singulier sa marque est « 's ».

Practise what you know

Example: What colour is your book?
It's blue.

What colour	is are	your	book? pullover? shoes? trousers?
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Exercises

1. Example :

That car's red.
That car's red. It's a red car.

1. This hat's black.
2. That carpet's green.
3. This exercise is difficult.
4. This job's interesting.
5. That house is strange.

2. Example :

That tree's green.
That tree's green. Trees are usually green.

1. That cloud's grey.
2. This exercise is difficult.
3. This banana's yellow.
4. That book's interesting.
5. Those teeth are white.

3. Example :

What's his job? (actor)
What's his job? He's an actor.

1. What's his job? (policeman)
2. What's your job? (window-cleaner)
3. What's her job? (teacher)
4. What's his job? (teacher)
5. What's your job? (actor)

4. Example :

How much is that? (16)
How much is that? Sixteen pence, please.

1. How much is that? (14)
2. How much is that? (18)
3. How much is that? (13)
4. How much is that? (15)
5. How much is that? (17)

Vocabulaire

actor acteur
 banana banane
 bowl bol
 café café (café-restaurant)
 cake gâteau
 cloud nuage
 coffee café (boisson)
 cup tasse
 job métier
 policeman agent de police
 teacher professeur / instituteur
 teeth (tooth) dents (dent)
 tree arbre
 water eau
 window-cleaner laveur de carreaux
 (window-cleaners laveurs de carreaux)

big grand / gros
 black noir
 blue bleu
 dangerous dangereux
 difficult difficile
 exciting passionnant
 green vert
 grey gris
 hot chaud
 interesting intéressant
 red rouge
 white blanc
 yellow jaune

for pour
 usually habituellement / d'habitude / en général

Certainly! Certainement!

How much is it? Combien est-ce?

What colour is it? De quelle couleur est-ce?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. Clouds are usually grey. En général les nuages sont gris.

Il n'y a pas d'article en anglais quand un nom au pluriel est pris en général.

2. An interesting job un travail intéressant

L'adjectif qualificatif épithète se place toujours avant le nom.

3. He's a policeman. Il est agent de police.

L'article indéfini est obligatoire au singulier devant les noms de métiers.

4. A tooth three teeth.

Attention aux pluriels irréguliers.

Practise what you know

1. *Example :* Are you sitting on the floor?
No, I'm not.

Are you Is your friend	sitting on the floor? sitting on a seat? watching television? looking at an English book?
---------------------------	--

Yes,	I am. he is. she is.
------	----------------------------

or

No,	I'm not. he isn't. she isn't.
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2. What are you wearing today ?

Exercises

1. *Example :*

He (read) a book.
He's reading a book.

1. I (do) the washing-up.
2. She (watch) television.
3. They (sit) on the floor.
4. He (play) in the garden.
5. You (wear) black shoes.

2. *Example :*

Mr Hill's watching television.
Mrs Hill?
Is Mrs Hill watching television too?

1. Kathy's sitting on the floor.
Richard?
2. Mrs Hill's reading a book.
Mr Hill?
3. Richard's wearing blue trousers.
Brian?
4. Mr and Mrs Hill are watching television.
Kathy and Richard?
5. Mr Hill's carrying an umbrella.
Mrs Hill?

3. *Example :*

Are you wearing my coat? No,
Are you wearing my coat? No, I'm not.

1. Is it raining? No,
2. Is the sun shining? Yes,
3. Are Richard and Kathy reading? Yes,
4. Is Mrs Hill wearing a hat? No,
5. Are Mr and Mrs Hill playing in the garden? No,

4. *Example :*

She's wearing a skirt.
And they're wearing skirts too.

1. She's wearing a pullover.
2. He's wearing a white shirt.
3. He's carrying an umbrella.
4. She's wearing a big hat.
5. He's carrying a bag.



Vocabulaire

bag sac
 beach plage
 coat manteau
 door porte
 dress robe
 friend ami
 shirt chemise
 skirt jupe
 sky ciel
 sun soleil
 (to do the) washing-up (faire la) vaisselle

brown brun marron

asleep endormi
 (he's asleep). (il dort)
 today aujourd'hui

or ou

to burn brûler
 to carry porter (un objet)
 to do faire
 to dream rêver
 to play jouer
 to rain pleuvoir
 to read lire
 to shine briller
 to sit être assis
 to watch television regarder la télévision
 to wear porter (un vêtement)

It's very hot. Il fait très chaud.

Ask and answer more questions like these.
 Posez davantage de questions comme celles-ci et répondez.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. He's reading. Il lit (en ce moment)..

Ce qu'on appelle en anglais « present continuous » s'appelle en français la « forme progressive ».

Le « present continuous » sert à exprimer des actions en cours.

2. It's a black shoe. C'est une chaussure noire.

He's wearing black shoes. Il porte des chaussures noires.

L'article indéfini n'existe pas au pluriel.

3. To shine. The sun is shining.

To sit. He's sitting in the living-room.

Attention à l'orthographe des verbes.



Practise what you know

Example: Can you see my bag? Yes, I can see it.
Where is it? It's on the table.

Can you see	my pen? X? Y? my books?

Yes, I can see	it. him. her. them.

Where	is	it? he? she? they?
	are	

It's ...	
He's	
She's ...	
They're ...	

Dictation

Where's Bill? I can see him. He's sitting in the garden under the tree.
He can't see me, because I'm standing behind the tree.

Exercises

1. Example :

... a cup of coffee.

Can I have a cup of coffee, please?

1. a sandwich
2. a piece of cake
3. a bowl of water
4. a hot chocolate
5. a banana

2. Example :

Where are my glasses?

Where are my glasses? I can't see them.

1. Where's Kathy?
2. Where's my hat?
3. Where are my shoes?
4. Where's Brian?
5. Where are Mr and Mrs Hill?

3. Example :

She's sitting in the tree.

Why is she sitting in the tree?

1. He's standing on a box.
2. They're sitting under the table.
3. They aren't coming.
4. Mrs Hill's having her lunch in the garden.
5. Kathy isn't ready.

4. Example :

Can you come to the cinema? No, ...

Can you come to the cinema? No I can't.

1. Can you read this? Yes,
2. Can they see us? No,
3. Can I wear your pullover? No,
4. Can she hear me? Yes,
5. Can I have a piece of cake? No,



Vocabulaire

box caisse / boîte
 chair chaise
 football match match de football
 glasses lunettes
 head tête
 ladder échelle
 lunch déjeuner

tall grand
 ready prêt

their leur, leurs.

now maintenant

behind derrière
 under sous
 with avec

because parce que

why? pourquoi?

I can je peux
 to call appeler
 to come venir
 to have avoir
 to hear entendre
 to see voir
 to stand se tenir debout

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. I can't come. Je ne peux pas venir.

Le verbe « can » est suivi de l'infinitif sans « to ».

2. He's calling me. Il m'appelle.

He can see me. (Il peut me voir) Il me voit.

Les pronoms personnels compléments sont toujours placés après le verbe qu'ils complètent.

3. We're having our lunch. Nous déjeûnons.

Attention à la traduction de « to have » en français.

4. Nous connaissons maintenant les adjectifs possessifs.

my	mon	ma	mes
your	ton	ta	tes
his	son	sa	ses
her	son	sa	ses
our	notre	notre	nos
your	votre	votre	vos
their	leur	leur	leurs

Practise what you know

1. Draw three pictures.

In picture 1, a man's talking to a policeman.

In picture 2, a man's looking at a picture.

In picture 3, a man's waiting for the bus at the bus-stop.

Write three questions and answers.

Example: Picture 1: Who's the man talking to?

He's talking to a policeman.

2. Example: We're having an English lesson, aren't we? Yes, we are.

We're	having an English lesson,	aren't we?
You're	having an English lesson,	aren't you?
We aren't	having a French lesson,	are we?
You aren't	having a French lesson,	are you?

Yes,	we are.	or	No,	we aren't.
	I am.			I'm not.

Example: Richard's English, isn't he? Yes, he is.

Richard's	French,	isn't he?
Kathy's	French,	isn't she?
Richard isn't	English,	is he?
Kathy isn't	English,	is she?

Yes,	he is.	or	No,	he isn't.
	she is.			she isn't.

Dictation

The thief's in the bank. The policeman's waiting for him. The thief's standing at the window. Who's he looking at? He's looking at the policeman, isn't he? Who's the policeman waiting for? He's waiting for the thief, isn't he?

Exercises

1. Example :

Kathy (talk ...) a policeman.

Kathy's talking to a policeman.

- Brian (listen ...) the teacher.
- Richard (wait ...) the bus.
- Bill (look ...) my sandwiches.
- Mr and Mrs Hill (listen ...) the radio.
- Kathy (talk ...) her friend Jill.

2. Example :

What are they listening ...?

What are they listening to?

- Who are you waiting ...?
- Who are they listening ...?
- What's he looking ...?
- Who's she talking ...?
- What are they waiting ...?

3. Example :

He's falling.

He's falling, isn't he?

- They're coming,
- You're dreaming,
- He isn't here,
- We aren't going,
- She's waiting for a taxi,
- They aren't ready,
- He's listening to the radio,
- You aren't asleep,
- We're hungry,
- She isn't tired.

Vocabulaire

arm bras
 bank banque
 blanket couverture
 bus autobus
 bus-stop arrêt d'autobus
 circus cirque
 class classe
 girl fille
 horse cheval
 lesson leçon / cours
 money argent
 newspaper journal
 police station commissariat de police
 school école
 thief voleur

all tout, toute; tous, toutes.
 comfortable confortable
 empty vide
 full plein
 good bon
 tired fatigué

to à

to draw dessiner
 to eat manger
 to fall tomber
 to go aller
 to listen (to) écouter
 to sleep dormir
 to talk (to) parler (à)
 to wait (for) attendre
 to write écrire

Be quiet! Tais-toi! / Taisez-vous! / Silence!

He's hungry. Il a faim.

in bed au lit

He's at school. Il est à l'école.

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. He's waiting. Il attend.

What's he waiting for? Qu'attend-il?

He's waiting for the bus. Il attend l'autobus.

Le complément d'objet de certains verbes est toujours introduit par une préposition : « to look at - to wait for - to listen to ».

Dans les phrases interrogatives, cette préposition est placée à la fin de la phrase.

2. a. Kathy is English, isn't she?

Kathy est anglaise, n'est-ce pas?

Les expressions comme « isn't she - are you - aren't we », etc, s'appellent « question-tags ». La question-tag s'emploie à toutes les personnes.

Lorsque le verbe est à la forme affirmative, la question-tag est à la forme interro-négative.

- b. You aren't reading my newspaper, are you?

Tu ne lis pas mon journal, n'est-ce pas?

Lorsque le verbe est à la forme négative, la question-tag est à la forme interrogative.

- c. I'm reading your newspaper, aren't I?

Je lis votre journal, n'est-ce pas?

Les question-tags de la 1^{re} personne du singulier du verbe être sont :

am I? interrogatif

aren't I? interro-négatif.

Practise what you know

1. *Example:* Is there an elephant in the room? No, there isn't.

Is there	a teacher a lion a door	in the room?
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Yes, there is.

or

No, there isn't.

2. *Example:* How many tables are there in the room?
There are six tables in the room.

How many	chairs books windows	are there in the room?
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3. *Example:* How many days are there in a week?
There are seven days in a week.

How many	weeks months	are there	in a month? in a year?
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4. *Example:* Who's sitting next to you?
Paul's sitting next to me.

Who's sitting	next to in front of behind	you?
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5. a. *Draw and describe your house.*
How many rooms are there? What's in the living-room?
b. *Draw and describe your bedroom.*

Dictation

There's a car in the street. It's in front of the hotel. There are ten people in it. They're asleep. What's happening? Why are there ten people in the car? Why are they asleep? Because they can't sleep in the hotel. It's full.

Exercises

1. *Example :*

... a pen on the table.
There's a pen on the table.

- ... a car in the street.
- ... six rooms in the house.
- ... two pictures on the wall.
- ... a plant in the corner.
- ... a fridge in the kitchen.

2. *Example :*

people / in the room?
How many people are there in the room?

- cups / on the table?
- dogs / in the garden?
- films / this week?
- people / in the car?
- people / in this class?

3. *Example :*

There's a football match on television.
Is there a football match on television?
Yes, there is.

- There's a policeman in that car.
- There's a fridge in the kitchen.
- There are three dogs in the street.
- There's a garden in front of the house.
- There's a clock on the wall.

4. *Example :*

There are four weeks in a month.
There are four weeks in a month, aren't there?

- There are seven days in a week,
- There's a carpet on the floor,
- There aren't thirteen months in a year,
- There isn't a film on Tuesday,
- There are three chocolates in that box,

Vocabulaire

armchair fauteuil
 autograph autographe
 bottle bouteille
 clock pendule
 corner coin
 day jour
 fridge (refrigerator) « frigo » (réfrigérateur)
 milk lait
 month mois
 notice board tableau d'affichage
 people gens
 plant plante
 plate assiette
 room pièce
 sofa canapé
 street rue
 tea thé
 television téléviseur
 week semaine
 year an / année

everybody tout le monde

famous célèbre

in front of devant

next to à côté de

to describe décrire

Come on! Viens! / Venez! / Allons-y!

How many? Combien de?

on television à la télévision

there is/are il y a

What's happening? Qu'est-ce qui se passe?

Contractions

there's there is

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. There's a plate on the table.

Il y a une assiette sur la table.

There are two plates on the table.

Il y a deux assiettes sur la table.

Attention à « there is, there are », singulier-pluriel.

There's a living-room, a kitchen and three bedrooms.

Il y a une salle de séjour, une cuisine et trois chambres.

Si le premier mot d'une liste de mots est au singulier, on emploie « there is ».

2. Look at those people!

Regarde ces gens-là!

« People », quand il signifie « les gens », est toujours accompagné du pluriel.



Practise what you know

1. *Example:* What have you got in your pocket?
I've got a ticket in my pocket.

What	have you	got in	your	pocket? bag?
	has your friend		his her	

2. *Example:* Have you got a radio?
Yes, I have.

Have Has	you	got	a radio?
	Joe Gold		a dog?
	Richard		three cars?
	Kathy		a blue shirt?
			a white pullover?

Yes,	I he she	have. has.
------	----------------	---------------

or

No,	I he she	haven't. hasn't.
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Dictation

A man's sitting in his bedroom. There's a big box on the floor in front of him. He hasn't got a big house. He hasn't got a swimming-pool. But he's got a lot of money. Why isn't he happy? Because his money's in the box. The box is locked and he hasn't got the key.

Exercises

1. Write 5 sentences.

I	has got have got	a black dog.
You		a house in London.
He/She		a blue umbrella.
We		a red pullover.
You		a lot of money.
They		

2. *Example :*

You / a car?

Have you got a car?

1. Richard and Kathy / a dog
2. He / his football boots
3. You / your key
4. They / their tickets
5. Mr Hill / his glasses

3. *Example :*

He's got a big house.

He's got a big house, hasn't he?

Yes, he has.

1. They've got a swimming-pool.
2. You've got a beautiful garden.
3. He's got ten sisters.
4. She's got a lot of money.
5. The house has got six rooms.

4. *Example :*

What's he doing? (a bath)

He's having a bath.

1. What's Mrs Hill doing? (a cup of tea)
2. What's Brian doing? (a French lesson)
3. What are Richard and Kathy doing? (their lunch)
4. What's Jill doing? (a cup of coffee)
5. What are you doing? (an English lesson)

Vocabulaire

boat bateau
 boot botte
 classroom salle de classe
 father père
 hand main
 key clé
 a lot of beaucoup de
 pocket poche
 rain pluie
 swimming-pool piscine
 wife femme (épouse)
 window fenêtre

beautiful beau
 happy heureux / content
 locked fermé à clé
 rich riche

into dans

I have got j'ai
 to come into entrer dans
 to open ouvrir
 to play football jouer au foot (ball)

dear chéri

Write 5 sentences. Écrivez 5 phrases.

Contractions

I've got I have got
 he's got he has got

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. I've got a car. J'ai une voiture.
 I have a car.

« I've got » veut dire exactement la même chose que « I have » et est plus fréquemment employé.

He's English. He is English.
 He's got a car. He has got a car.

Attention, ne confondez pas les contractions.

2. We're having our lunch. Nous déjeunons.
 We're having a cup of tea. Nous prenons une tasse de thé.

On n'emploie pas « have got » dans des phrases où il n'est pas question de possession.

Practise what you know

1. Complete these sentences with «is» or «are».
There... some bread in the bowl.
There... some oranges on the table.
... there any bottles in the fridge?
... there any water in the bottles?
2. Example: Have you got any brothers or sisters?
Yes, I have. I've got two brothers
but I haven't got any sisters.

Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Yes, I have.	I've got	1,2,3,4	brother (s). sister (s). brothers. sisters.
	but I haven't got	any	

or

No, I haven't.

3. Write five sentences.

There are some There aren't any	girls boys pictures books horses chairs	in this room. in my bedroom.

Dictation

The customs officer is talking to a man at the airport. The man's got a big suitcase. There isn't any whisky in his suitcase. There aren't any cigarettes. But there are some tomatoes in it. There are some eggs and there's some bread. The man's very hungry. He's carrying his breakfast in his suitcase.

Exercises

1. Example :

Richard's got some football boots.
Has Brian got any football boots?

1. Richard's got some money.
2. Richard's got some chocolates.
3. Richard's got some milk.
4. Richard's got some interesting books.
5. Richard's got some coffee.

2. Example :

There's some bread in this bag.
But there isn't any bread in that bag.

1. There's some sugar in this bag.
2. There's some bread in this bag.
3. There are some eggs in this bag.
4. There are some tomatoes in this bag.
5. There are some bottles in this bag.

3. Complete these sentences with «a» «some» or «any»

1. Have you got ... money?
2. Is there ... film on television?
3. He's waiting for ... friends.
4. There's ... bottle of whisky in Joe's suitcase.
5. She's eating ... bread.
6. Look at that man! He hasn't got ... teeth.
7. Is there ... sugar in my tea?
8. There aren't ... buses today.
9. We've got ... tickets for the theatre.
10. Are there ... boys in the park?

Vocabulaire

afternoon après-midi
 airport aéroport
 boy garçon
 bread pain
 breakfast petit déjeuner
 brother frère
 customs officer douanier
 egg œuf
 a hundred cent
 men hommes
 morning matin
 noise bruit
 park parc
 sugar sucre
 suitcase valise
 tomato tomate
 women femmes

any du, de la, des, de.
 some du, de la, des.

quiet calme / tranquille

to go home rentrer à la maison
 to leave quitter / partir

at home à la maison

Fine! Bien !

Sir Monsieur

Qu'avons-nous remarqué ?

1. Is there any milk? Y a-t-il du lait ?

No, there isn't any milk. Non, il n'y a pas de lait.

But there's some water and some eggs. Mais il y a de l'eau et des œufs.

- a. « Some » et « any » veulent dire la même chose : « une certaine quantité de - quelques - de - de la - du - des ».

- b. On emploie « any » dans les phrases négatives et dans la plupart des phrases interrogatives.

On emploie « some » dans les phrases positives.

2. There are some shoes in my bag. Il y a des chaussures dans mon sac.

There aren't any shoes in my bag. Il n'y a pas de chaussures dans mon sac.

Faites attention à la différence avec les phrases suivantes :

He's wearing black shoes today. Il porte des chaussures noires aujourd'hui.

He isn't wearing black shoes today. Il ne porte pas de chaussures noires aujourd'hui.

« Some » et « any » servent à exprimer une certaine quantité ou un certain nombre.

3. A man three men

A woman three women

Faites attention aux pluriels irréguliers.



Practise what you know

1. *Example:* Which is your pen? It's the red one.

Which is your	pen? book? bag? coat?
---------------	--------------------------------

It's the	red brown blue. green.	one.
----------	---------------------------------	------

2. *Example :* X: Give me that pen, please, Y! Y: Here you are.
What's Y giving X? He's giving him a pen.

Give me	that	pen bag	please, Y!
	those	books pens	

Here you are, X.

What's Y giving X?

He's She's	giving	him her	a some	pen. bag. books. pens.

3. *Example :* Are you reading a magazine? Yes, I am.
Well, don't read a magazine! I'm sorry.

Are you	reading a magazine? talking? eating chocolate? looking at the answers?
---------	---

Yes, I am.

Well, don't	read a magazine! talk! eat chocolate! look at the answers!
-------------	---

I'm sorry.

Dictation

Richard's got two pullovers. He's got a red one and a green one. He's wearing the green one today. He's playing in the garden. Kathy's got a green pullover too. She isn't very happy. Richard's wearing her pullover. But it isn't green. It's black now!

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with «which» or «what».

- ... time is it?
- ... is your coat?
- ... colour is it?
- ... are his boots?
- ... is your name?

2. *Example :*

Which is Kathy's coat? (red)
It's the red one.

- Which is your coat? (brown)
- Which are Richard's boots? (blue)
- Which is Joe's car? (big)
- Which are his trousers? (green)
- Which is your house? (second)

3. *Example :*

You're eating my chocolate.
Don't eat my chocolate.

- You're looking at the answers.
- You're dreaming.
- You're sitting on my seat.
- You're helping him.
- You're talking.

4. *Example :*

Mrs Hill / Kathy / a plant
Mrs Hill's giving Kathy a plant.

- Mrs Hill / Richard / some glasses
- Kathy / Bill / a bowl of water
- Mrs Hill / him / a sandwich
- The man / the woman / some money
- Kathy / Mrs Hat / a drink



Vocabulaire

beer bière
drink boisson
evening soir
glass verre
hall vestibule / entrée
(to do the) housework (faire le) ménage
pair paire
party soirée / réception

first premier
fourth quatrième
second second / deuxième
third troisième

which? quel, lequel, quels, lesquels, quelle, laquelle? etc.

to drop laisser tomber / faire tomber
to find trouver
to give donner
to help aider
to put mettre
to take prendre / emmener

All right! D'accord!

Be careful! Fais attention! / Faites attention!

Don't drop it! Ne le laisse pas tomber! / Ne le laissez pas tomber!

Give him a drink! Donne-lui à boire! / Donnez-lui à boire.

He's thirsty. Il a soif.

Contractions

don't do not

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. **What are those?** Qu'est-ce que c'est?

They're our coats. Ce sont nos manteaux.

Which is your coat? Lequel est ton manteau?

On emploie le pronom interrogatif « which » quand il s'agit d'un choix.

2. **Which is your coat?** Lequel est ton manteau?

It's the red one and my shoes are the black ones.

C'est le rouge et mes chaussures sont les noires.

Le pronom « one » est employé pour éviter la répétition d'un nom ; il s'accorde au pluriel.

3. **There's a glass on the table.** Il y a un verre sur la table.

There are three glasses on the table. Il y a trois verres sur la table.

Attention au pluriel des noms qui se terminent par « -ss ».

Practise what you know

1. *Example* : What time do you get up? I get up at seven o'clock.
Are you getting up now? No, I'm not.

What time do you	have your breakfast?
	go to school?
	go home?
	go to bed?

have my breakfast	at ...
go to school	
go home	
go to bed	

Are you	having your breakfast	now?
	going to school	
	going home	
	going to bed	

No, I'm not.

2. *Example* : Where does Richard live? He lives in London.

Where does	Kathy	live?
	Joe Gold	
	Mr Hat	

3. What language do you usually speak?
What language are you speaking now?

Dictation

My friend Carlos lives in Spain. He wants to speak English. He comes to England every year in August. He buys a return ticket to London. I want to speak Spanish. I go to Spain every year in August. I buy a return ticket to Madrid. I see my friend at the airport. We have a drink. He goes to London and I go to Madrid.

Exercises

1. *Example*:

They're watching television. (every evening)
They watch television every evening.

- Mrs Hill and Bill are going to the park. (every evening)
- We're going to school. (every day)
- Joe's having a cup of coffee. (every morning)
- Bill's sleeping in the kitchen. (every evening)
- Mrs Gold's buying a hat. (every week)
- Kathy and Richard are visiting their grandparents. (every month)
- Mrs Hill's having a cup of tea. (every afternoon)
- Brian's going to a football match. (every Saturday)
- Pierre's writing to Richard. (every month)
- She's visiting Mr and Mrs Hat. (every week)

2. *Example*:

They get up at half past seven on Monday.
Do they get up at half past seven every day?

- They have their breakfast at eight o'clock on Monday.
- Joe gets up at eleven o'clock on Monday.
- Bill has his dinner at ten o'clock on Monday.
- Kathy and Richard go to bed at nine o'clock on Monday.
- They leave the house at half past nine on Monday.

3. *Example*:

Do you want a cup of tea? Yes,
Do you want a cup of tea? Yes, I do.

- Do you want a return ticket? Yes,
- Does he go to school every morning? Yes,
- Do they live in London? Yes,
- Does she speak English? Yes,
- Does she write to you every month? Yes,

Vocabulaire

Italy Italie
Germany Allemagne
Spain Espagne

dinner dîner
language langue
pen-friend correspondant
return ticket billet aller-retour
single ticket billet aller simple
station gare

every chaque / tout

Italian italien (e-es)
German allemands (e-es)
Spanish espagnols (e-es)

when? quand?

to arrive arriver
to buy acheter
to get up se lever
to live habiter
to speak parler
to visit visiter / rendre visite
to want vouloir / désirer

every month tous les mois

Hurry up! Dépêchez-vous!
Dépêche-toi!

we've only got nous n'avons que

What nationality . . . ? De quelle
nationalité . . . ?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. I get up at eight o'clock.
He gets up at eight o'clock.

Attention! Les verbes prennent un « s » à la 3^e personne du singulier du présent de l'indicatif.

2. He gets up at eight o'clock (every day).
Il se lève (tous les jours) à huit heures.

Le présent simple exprime en anglais des actions habituelles.

He's getting up (now) (Forme progressive).
Il se lève (en ce moment).

He gets up at 8 o'clock (every day) (Présent simple).
Il se lève (tous les jours) à 8 heures.

Remarquez la différence entre les deux formes du présent.

N.B. The train leaves at 10 o'clock. Le train part à 10 heures.

On emploie le présent simple pour les horaires de train, d'autobus, etc.

3. I want a return ticket, please.

Le verbe « to want » s'emploie rarement à la forme progressive.

4. Do you speak English? Parlez-vous anglais?
Be quiet! Don't talk! Silence! Ne parlez pas!

« To speak » et « to talk » ont tous les deux le sens de « parler ». On emploie « to speak » quand il s'agit de parler une langue.

5. I do He does
I go He goes
I watch He watches

Pour former la troisième personne du singulier des verbes qui se terminent en « o » ou « ch » on ajoute « es ».

Practise what you know

Example: Do Kathy and Richard live in Spain?
No, they don't.

Does	Pierre Maria Carlos Heidi	live in	England? Spain? Germany? France? Italy?
Do	you Kathy and Richard	speak	English? Spanish? German? French? Italian?

Yes,	he she I they	does. do.	or	No,	he she I they	doesn't. don't.
------	------------------------	--------------	----	-----	------------------------	--------------------

Dictation

Richard's in the kitchen. He's doing the washing-up. He's looking at Bill. He wants to be a dog. Dogs don't do the washing-up. They don't work. They eat and sleep. But Bill doesn't play football, does he? Richard doesn't want to be a dog.

Exercises

1. Example:

He (get up) early on Sunday.
He doesn't get up early on Sunday.

1. She (like) coffee.
2. I (know) his name.
3. The postman (work) on Sunday.
4. They (want) to watch this programme.
5. We (live) in London.

2. Example:

Does he like pop music? No,
Does he like pop music? No, he doesn't.

1. Do you like his hair? No,
2. Does she want a drink? No,
3. Do you know Pierre? Yes,
4. Do they usually get up early? Yes,
5. Do they get up early on Sunday? No,

3. Example:

He doesn't live in England,
He doesn't live in England, does he?

1. She doesn't live in Spain,
2. You speak Spanish,
3. He lives in Germany,
4. They don't live in Italy,
5. He speaks Italian,

4. Example:

Have some coffee!
No, thank you. I don't like coffee.

1. Have some tea!
2. Have some chocolate!
3. Have some bread!
4. Have some eggs!
5. Have some tomatoes!

Vocabulaire

clothes vêtements / habits
food nourriture
hair cheveux
letter lettre
music musique
postman facteur
programme émission
singer chanteur

awful affreux
favourite favori

(an article) about (un article) sur ...
early de bonne heure (tôt)

to drink boire
to know savoir (connaître)
to like aimer
to sing chanter
to work travailler

on Sunday le dimanche
what sort of? quelle sorte de?

Contractions

doesn't does not

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. I know this song.
I like this cake.

Les verbes « to know » et « to like » ne s'emploient pas à la forme progressive.

2. I like coffee. J'aime le café.
She likes tea. Elle aime le thé.

Notez l'absence d'articles.

It's coffee, not tea!
 C'est du café, pas du thé!
 They're French books, not English books!
 Ce sont des livres français, pas des livres anglais!

Notez l'absence d'articles.

3. Her hair is brown.
Ses cheveux sont bruns.

« Hair » (singulier) signifie « les cheveux ».

Practise what you know

1. *Example:* What do you do at the weekend?
I usually see my friends.

What	do does	you your parents Richard and Kathy Joe Gold your brother your sister	do	at the weekend? in the evening? on Saturday?
------	------------	---	----	--

I	always	get up early.
He	usually	gets up early.
She	often	goes to the cinema.
They	sometimes	go to the cinema.

2. *Example:* What's the weather like today?
It's raining.

What's the weather like	today? in January? in July?
-------------------------	-----------------------------------

Dictation

Where do you usually go in summer? I often go to Italy. The weather is always good. It's hot and sunny. My brother sometimes goes to Italy too. But I never travel with him. He's got a very bad memory. He sometimes loses his suitcase, and he never remembers his ticket.

Exercises

1. *Example:*

He's early. (always)
He's always early.

- It's cold in winter. (usually)
- Joe doesn't get up early. (often)
- Does the Queen watch television? (ever)
- Mrs Hill and Bill go to the park at half past nine. (always)
- She goes out in the evening. (never)
- She stays at home. (always)
- It rains in spring. (sometimes)
- Does he travel by plane? (often)
- I don't go to school by bus. (usually)
- He remembers his books. (always)

2. *Example:*

... the weather ...
What's the weather like?

- ... Joe's house ...
- ... English people ...
- ... your sister ...
- ... the Queen ...
- ... his car ...

3. *Example :*

... he/weekend?
What does he usually do at the weekend?

- ... they / evening?
- ... you / morning?
- ... she / afternoon?
- ... they / summer?
- ... he / Saturday?

Vocabulaire

spring printemps

summer été

autumn automne

winter hiver

guard garde

memory mémoire

plane (aeroplane) avion

queen reine

weather temps

bad mauvais

always toujours

ever jamais

never ne ... jamais

often souvent

sometimes quelquefois

perhaps peut-être

probably probablement

by (plane) par (avion)

to go out sortir

to go shopping aller faire des courses / faire le marché

to lose perdre

to remember se souvenir de / se rappeler

to snow neiger

to stay rester

to travel voyager

It's cold. Il fait froid.

It's sunny. Il y a du soleil.

What's the weather like? Quel temps fait-il?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. I remember that conversation.

Le verbe « to remember » ne s'emploie pas à la forme progressive.

2. What are your friends like? They're very nice.

Comment sont vos amis? Ils sont très gentils.

What's the weather like? It's cold.

Quel temps fait-il? Il fait froid.

Attention à cette expression qui appelle une description.

Practise what you know

Example: A. My friend Brian says Joe Gold is awful. What do you think?
B. I think he's nice.

A.	My friend Brian says	fish	is	awful.
		Joe Gold my English		
		dogs	are	
		my new shoes		

What do you think?

B.	I think	it's	awful too. delicious. nice. good. lovely.
		he's they're	

Dictation

My grandparents are very nice. I often visit them. We always have fish for our lunch. They think it's delicious. I don't like fish. I think it's awful. But I can't say that. My grandparents have got a dog. He always sits under the table when we have our lunch. I give him my fish.

Exercises

1. Example:

What's your new hat like?
(lovely)

What's your new hat like? I think it's lovely.

- What's your new coat like? (very nice)
- What's Mrs Gold's hat like? (awful)
- What are her new shoes like? (lovely)
- What's English food like? (delicious)
- What are the Bigwigs like? (very good)

2. Example:

«I'm at the police station.»

He says he's at the police station.

- «I can't find the car.»
- «I don't like fish.»
- «I want some new trousers.»
- «I haven't got any money.»
- «I always work at the weekend.»

3. Example:

Are they French?

Yes, I think they are.

- Is she tired?
- Do they like fish?
- Is the town nice?
- Does he wear glasses?
- Is there a swimming-pool in the garden?
- Are they having their breakfast?
- Are there any elephants at the circus?
- Have they got a nice house?
- Is she ready?
- Does he like tea?

Vocabulaire

fish poisson
shop boutique
song chanson
town ville

delicious délicieux
lovely ravissant
new nouveau / neuf
nice joli / gentil
other autre
same même
sure sûr

to say dire
to think penser

here's... voici...
there's... voilà...
It doesn't matter. Ça ne fait rien.
of course bien sûr
on the telephone au téléphone

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. He says it's lovely. Il dit que c'est ravissant.
She thinks he's nice. Elle pense qu'il est gentil.
On peut dire aussi:
He says that it's lovely. Il dit que c'est ravissant.
She thinks that he's nice. Elle pense qu'il est gentil.
Cela ne change pas le sens.
2. Can I speak to Joe? Est-ce que je peux parler à Joe?
C'est la formule qu'on emploie au téléphone.
3. To have a bath prendre un bain
To have a party donner une soirée
To have a cup of tea prendre une tasse de thé
To have breakfast prendre le petit déjeuner
To have lunch déjeuner
To have dinner dîner
To have an English lesson avoir un cours d'anglais.

Attention à la traduction de « to have ».

Practise what you know

Example: What are you doing at half past four?
I'm leaving school.

What are you doing	at half past four? tomorrow? on Saturday? on Sunday? next weekend? next summer?
--------------------	--

Dictation

My uncle hasn't got a very good memory. When he visits his friends he's always late. Every year his wife buys him a new diary. But he sometimes loses it. He and his wife are going on holiday next week. Where are they going? My uncle can't remember. It's in his diary, but he can't find his diary.

Exercises

1. Example:

He (come) tomorrow.
He's coming tomorrow.

He (come) tomorrow?
Is he coming tomorrow?

1. They (go) on holiday next week.
2. He (clean) the windows this afternoon.
3. You (go) to town tomorrow?
4. Mr Hill (cut) the grass on Saturday.
5. He (arrive) late?
6. You (play) tennis at the weekend?
7. We (go out) this evening.
8. Mrs Hat (telephone) you at half past eight.
9. When (they leave) Paris?
10. She (work) tomorrow?

2. Example:

Sunday, 1st April.
It's Sunday, the first of April.

1. Sunday, 21st May.
2. Monday, 2nd December.
3. Tuesday, 13th September.
4. Wednesday, 4th July.
5. Thursday, 20th June.
6. Friday, 3rd August.
7. Saturday, 28th February.
8. Sunday, 11th March.
9. Monday, 19th January.
10. Tuesday, 15th October.

Vocabulaire

diary agenda
grass herbe
holiday vacances
uncle oncle

dirty sale
excited excité
next prochain

late tard / en retard
then puis / ensuite
tomorrow demain

how long? combien de temps?

to clean nettoyer
to cut couper
(to cut the grass) (tondre le gazon)
to go on holiday partir en vacances
to ring sonner
to telephone téléphoner

Goodbye! Au revoir!
(They're leaving) on Saturday (Ils partent) samedi
See you tomorrow! A demain!
What's on? Qu'est-ce qui passe (au cinéma)?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. Richard and I are going to the cinema.
Richard et moi nous allons au cinéma.

Attention, on n'emploie pas le même pronom en anglais et en français.

2. To cut. He's cutting the grass.

Attention à l'orthographe.

Practise what you know

Example: Imagine you're in a shoe shop.
What are you going to do?
I'm going to buy some shoes.

Imagine:

- a. You're at the bus-stop.
- b. You're going into the cinema.
- c. You're buying a chocolate cake.
- d. You're on a train. The train's arriving at the station.
- e. You're in the bathroom. The bath's full of water.

What are you going to do?

Dictation

Mr Hat's on holiday. His hotel is at the bottom of a mountain. He's going to go up the mountain this morning. He's going to take some sandwiches and eat them at the top of the mountain. Now he's looking out of the window. It's raining. He's feeling tired. There's a comfortable chair in his room. He can go up the mountain tomorrow.

Exercises

1. Example:

He (have) his lunch.

He's going to have his lunch.

He (have) his lunch?

Is he going to have his lunch?

He (not have) his lunch.

He isn't going to have his lunch.

1. He (not work) tomorrow.
2. They (get on) the train at the next station.
3. When you (cut) your hair?
4. I (see) a horror film this evening.
5. You (wear) that awful shirt?
6. I (not get up) early tomorrow.
7. She (come) to our party?
8. They (get off) the bus.
9. He (go down) the ladder.
10. You (go up) that mountain?

2. Complete these sentences.

1. He always gets up ... eight o'clock ... the morning.
2. Jill's standing ... the bus stop.
3. Mr Hill's ... the telephone.
4. Joe's going ... Paris tomorrow.
5. Mrs Gold never travels ... bus.
6. Richard's looking ... of the window.
7. My friend Maria lives ... Rome.
8. She's putting some clothes ... a suitcase.
9. It's very cold ... winter.
10. He's asleep. He's ... bed.

Vocabulaire

homework devoirs (à la maison)
 horror film film d'horreur
 mountain montagne
 snail escargot

horrified horrifié
 pleased content
 silly idiot

next door à côté

at the bottom of au pied de
 at the top of en haut de

to believe croire
 to dance danser
 to feel se sentir
 to get off descendre de
 to get on monter dans
 to go down descendre
 to go into entrer dans
 to go up monter
 to imagine imaginer
 to invite inviter
 to look out of regarder par

Come back! Reviens! / Revenez!

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. Look at the sky! It's going to rain.
 Regarde le ciel! Il va pleuvoir.

L'expression « going to » exprime un futur immédiat.

I'm going to see him next week.
 Je vais le voir la semaine prochaine.

**L'expression « going to » peut aussi exprimer une action que l'on a décidée.
 Ensuite, cette action peut avoir lieu demain, dans un mois, dans un an, etc.**

2. I don't believe you.

Le verbe « to believe » ne s'emploie pas à la forme progressive.

Practise what you know

1. *Example:* Imagine it's eight o'clock on Monday morning, and you're in bed.
What does your mother say?
She says « You must get up ».

- Imagine:
- a. You never do your homework.
What does your teacher say?
 - b. It's eleven o'clock, and you're watching television.
What does your mother say?
 - c. You're smoking in your room.
What does your father say?
 - d. You're talking in class.
What does your teacher say?

2. When you have an English lesson,
— what must you do?
— what mustn't you do?

Dictation

I can't go to school tomorrow. I'm not feeling very well. I've got an awful cold. The doctor says I must stay at home, and I mustn't go out. There's a big bottle of medicine on the table in my room. He says I must take some every day.

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with: « must », « mustn't », « can » or « can't ».

1. You ... smoke at the theatre.
2. What's happening? I ... see.
3. Bill's very dirty. We ... give him a bath.
4. Mr Hill's got a cold. He ... stay in bed.
He ... go out.
5. ... we park our car here, please?
6. I ... go. My friend's waiting for me.
7. That's all. You ... go now.
8. You ... feed the animals at the zoo.
9. We ... get on this bus. It's full.
10. This book's fantastic. You ... read it.

2. *Example:*

Richard's got some chocolate ... Kathy ...
Richard's got some chocolate and Kathy's got some too.

1. He's got some new trousers ... she ...
2. There are some oranges in the bowl ... in the kitchen ...
3. There's some milk on the table ... in the fridge ...
4. I want some new shoes ... my brother ...
5. There are some policemen in the hotel ... in the street ...

3. *Example:*

That elephant's eating a hat.
Does it usually eat hats?

1. Richard's drinking some whisky. Does he ...
2. Bill's eating a sock. Does he ...
3. Joe's eating some snails. Does he ...
4. Bill's drinking some beer. Does he ...
5. That lion's eating some chocolate.
Does it ...

Vocabulaire

(a) cold (un) rhume
 doctor docteur
 meat viande
 medicine médicament
 notice pancarte
 (on the) right (à) droite
 (on the) left (à) gauche

over there là-bas

I must... Je dois... (il faut que)...

to drive conduire
 to feed nourrir / donner à manger
 to park se garer
 to smoke fumer
 to walk marcher / se promener

Keep left! Tenez votre gauche! / Serrez à gauche!

Contractions

mustn't must not

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. I must see the doctor. Je dois voir le médecin.
 Il faut que je voie le médecin.

Le verbe auxiliaire « must » est suivi de l'infinitif sans « to ».

2. Are there any bananas? Est-ce qu'il y a des bananes?
 Yes, there are some on the table. Oui, il y en a sur la table.
 No, there aren't any. Non, il n'y en a pas.

Ici, « some » et « any » sont pronoms ; (adjectifs, voir Unit 10).

Practise what you know

1. How old are you now?
How old will you be on your next birthday?
How old will you be in 1999 (nineteen ninety-nine).

2.

Where will you be at	7 o'clock this evening?
	11 o'clock this evening?
	9 o'clock tomorrow?

3. *Example:* Shall we go to a football match on Saturday?
Yes, that's a good idea.

Shall we	go to a football match on Saturday?
	go shopping on Saturday?
	watch television this evening?
	go to the cinema this evening?

Yes, that's a good idea!

or

No, I'm sorry, I can't. I must	stay at home on Saturday. do my homework this evening.
--------------------------------	---

Dictation

How old are you? I'm eighty-three. It's my birthday tomorrow. I'll be eighty-four. My friends will probably give me some flowers. They'll buy them at the market. They'll probably buy some fish too. My cat will have the fish. It's his birthday tomorrow. He'll be three.

Exercises

1. *Example:*

He (be) eighty tomorrow.

He'll be eighty tomorrow.

1. I (be) famous one day.
2. Sit down! I (do) the washing-up.
3. Be careful! You (drop) it.
4. I (be) ready at three.
5. We (leave) at half past nine.
6. She (be) horrified.
7. He (be) in London for a week.
8. I'm tired. I think I (go) bed.
9. They (be) on the plane for eight hours.
10. He (sell) some pictures tomorrow.

2. *Example:*

He'll be eighty tomorrow.

How ...?

How old will he be tomorrow?

1. We'll go to the cinema this evening.
Where ...?

2. She'll be ninety-nine in March.
How ...?
3. I'll see her at the weekend.
When ...?
4. They'll be ready next week.
When ...?
5. I'll do my homework this evening.
When ...?
6. We'll have a party on Saturday.
When ...?
7. We'll give her a picture.
What ...?
8. We'll go to the zoo tomorrow.
Where ...?
9. He'll go on holiday in August.
When ...?
10. I'll do these exercises tomorrow.
When ...?

Vocabulaire

artist artiste
 birthday anniversaire
 cat chat
 flower fleur
 idea idée
 market marché

cheap bon marché
 expensive cher

too trop

to lend prêter
 to sell vendre

How old are you? Quel âge avez-vous?
 Oh dear! Oh là là!
 Sit down! Assieds-toi! / Asseyez-vous!

Contractions

he'll he will

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. What time will we arrive in London? We'll arrive at 2 o'clock.
 A quelle heure arriverons-nous à Londres? Nous arriverons à 2 heures.

«Will» à la 1^{re} personne du singulier et du pluriel indique un véritable futur.

Shall we go to the cinema this evening? Yes, that's a good idea.
 Si nous allions au cinéma ce soir? Oui, c'est une bonne idée.

Ici la forme «shall» indique qu'on cherche à savoir l'avis des autres.

2. I'm twelve. J'ai douze ans.
 He's hungry. Il a faim.
 She's thirsty. Elle a soif.
 We're cold. Nous avons froid.
 They're hot. Ils ont chaud.

Attention à la traduction de «to be».

Practise what you know

1. Imagine Mr Brown is talking to Mr Hill. Practise their conversation.

Example: Mr Brown: Can I come on Tuesday?

Mr Hill: No, I'm sorry. I won't be here on Tuesday.

2. *Example:* Will you be at home tomorrow?

No, I won't. I'll be at school.

Will you be	at home at school in London in Paris	tomorrow?
-------------	---	-----------

Yes, I will.

or

No, I won't. I'll be...

Dictation

I'm a secretary. I work in an office in town. I sometimes arrive late at the office. But I won't be late tomorrow. I'll get up early. I won't miss the bus. I'll put my favourite dress on too. I'm not going to work tomorrow. I'm going on holiday, and I'm catching a plane at eight o'clock in the morning.

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with « will ('ll) » or « won't ».

- We (get) any letters tomorrow because it's Sunday.
- He (catch) the train. He's too late.
- It's raining. I (put) my raincoat on.
- They (come) to our party because they (be) on holiday.
- He (be) here tomorrow because he's got a cold.
- I'm not feeling very well. I think I (stay) in bed tomorrow.
- Hurry up! We (miss) the bus.
- Haven't you got any money?
I (lend) you some.
- He (work) tomorrow because it's Sunday.
- The windows are dirty.
I (clean) them tomorrow.

2. *Example:*

He'll be here tomorrow.

He'll be here tomorrow, won't he?

- He lives in the country.
- He's got a lot of animals.
- We'll see you tomorrow.
- She doesn't like cats.
- He won't be late.
- It's going to rain.
- They're leaving tomorrow.
- He'll be at the office.
- He's coming back next week.
- She'll lend us her car.

Vocabulaire

country pays
 family famille
 grandmother grand-mère
 office bureau
 person personne
 raincoat imperméable
 secretary secrétaire

another un autre
 generous généreux

again à nouveau / de nouveau / encore
 so alors
 there là

from de

to catch prendre / attraper
 to get recevoir
 to miss manquer
 to put on mettre

Contractions

he won't he will not

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. Put your raincoat on. Mets ton manteau.
 Put on your raincoat.

Remarquez la place de « on ». Cela ne change pas le sens.

Put it on! Mets-le!

Quand le complément est un pronom, « on » doit toujours être placé après ce pronom.

2. In another country dans un autre pays
 « Un autre - une autre » s'écrivent en un seul mot « another ».
-

Practise what you know

Examples: How old are you?
 I'm eleven and a half.
 Are you as old as X?
 No, I'm not. X is older than me.

How old are you?

How tall are you?

Are you	as old as as tall as older than	X?
Is X	younger than taller than shorter than	you?

Dictation

There's a young man at the door. He's trying to sell Mrs Hill some tomatoes. He says they're bigger and cheaper than the ones in the shops. Mrs Hill says they aren't as big or as cheap as the ones in the market. The young man isn't very pleased. He won't come to Mrs Hill's house again.

Exercises

1. Write 5 sentences.

Example: The weather's warmer in spring than in winter.

The weather 's	warmer colder	in	spring summer autumn winter	than in	spring. summer. autumn. winter.
----------------	------------------	----	--------------------------------------	---------	--

2. Example:

Kathy's (tall) Richard.
 Kathy's taller than Richard.

1. She's (old) me.
2. Joe's house is (big) my house.
3. He's (rich) us.
4. My friend's (tall) me.
5. These shoes are (cheap) those.

3. Example:

Richard isn't (tall) Kathy.
 Richard isn't as tall as Kathy.

1. These trousers aren't (nice) those orange ones.
2. My brother isn't (tall) me.
3. I'm not (rich) Joe.
4. He isn't (young) his sister.
5. This book isn't (interesting) my magazine.

4. Example:

These shoes are very nice.
 These shoes are very nice. Try them on.

1. These boots are very nice.
2. This shirt's very nice.
3. This coat's very nice.
4. These trousers are very nice.
5. This dress is very nice.

Vocabulaire

apple pomme
country campagne
size taille / pointure

clean propre
old vieux
short court
small petit
tall grand
warm chaud / tiède
young jeune

as... as aussi... que...
taller than plus grand que...

to try essayer

How tall is he? Quelle est sa taille? / Combien mesure-t-il?
Try them on! Essaie-les! / Essayez-les!

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. Try the shoes on! Essaye les chaussures!
Try on the shoes!

Remarquez la place de « on ».

Try them on! Essaye-les!

(Voir Unit 20).

2. His house is big.
It's bigger than my house.
His car is dirty.
It's dirtier than my car.

Attention à l'orthographe.

Practise what you know

1. *Example:* Are there many boys in this room?
Yes, there are.

Are there many	boys	in this room?
Is there much	girls	
	windows	
	money	in your pocket?
	chocolate	

Yes,	there are.	or	No,	there aren't.
	there is.			there isn't.

2. Imagine you're going to go shopping.

Example: Is there much bread?
No, there isn't much.
All right, we'll buy some bread.

Is there much	bread?	No, there isn't much.
	coffee?	
	tea?	
Are there many	oranges?	No, there aren't many.
	apples?	
	bananas?	

All right, we'll buy some	bread.
	coffee.
	tea.
	oranges.
	apples.
	bananas.

Dictation

There aren't many people in the street this morning. There isn't much traffic. The station's empty. Nearly everybody's at home. But it's nine o'clock in the morning. Why aren't they going to work? You know, don't you? It's Sunday today.

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with « a lot of », « much » or « many ».

- Do you speak ... English?
- There'll be ... people at the party.
- There isn't ... milk in the fridge.
- Do you read ... books?
- Hurry up! We haven't got ... time.
- Will there be ... traffic at six o'clock?
- Brian's uncle has got ... animals.
- There aren't ... people at the football ground.
- I haven't got ... money.
- There isn't ... sugar in my tea.

2. *Example:*

Are there many people? Yes,
Are there many people? Yes, there are a lot.

- Is there much bread? Yes,
- Are there many potatoes? Yes,
- Are there many apples? No,
- Is there much wine? No,
- Is there much traffic? Yes,

3. *Example:*

8.30: It's eight-thirty.

- 9.15.
- 4.30.
- 7.45.
- 12.00.
- 3.15.

Vocabulaire

beginning début
 football ground terrain de foot(ball)
 potato pomme de terre
 sausage saucisse
 time temps
 traffic circulation
 wine vin

much } beaucoup de
 many }

quick rapide

near près de
 nearly presque

to begin commencer
 to cook faire la cuisine
 to make faire
 to suppose supposer

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. Is there much traffic? Y a-t-il beaucoup de circulation?
 There isn't much traffic. Il n'y a pas beaucoup de circulation.

**On emploie « much » avec des mots comme « sugar, milk » - les « indé-
 nombrables » (qu'on ne peut pas compter).**

Are there many cars? Y a-t-il beaucoup de voitures?
 There aren't many cars. Il n'y a pas beaucoup de voitures.

On emploie « many » avec des noms pluriels.

**On emploie « much » et « many » dans les phrases négatives et interrogatives
 mais pas dans les phrases affirmatives.**

2. He's got a lot of clothes.
 Has he got a lot of clothes?
 He hasn't got a lot of clothes.

**« A lot of » peut-être employé dans toutes les phrases (négatives, interro-
 gatives et affirmatives).**

3. How much money have you got? Combien d'argent avez-vous?
 How many apples have you got? Combien de pommes avez-vous?

Attention aux façons de traduire le mot « combien ».

4. The match begins at three o'clock. The match begins at three.

La suppression de « o'clock » est assez fréquente.

Practise what you know

1. Ask and answer questions about the people in your class.

Example: Which one is Helen?

She's the one who's sitting in the corner.

2. Draw two people and then write sentences about them.

Example: Helen's the one who's wearing a red skirt.

Dictation

I'll show you some photographs. This is a photograph of the children in my class. Can you see my friend Bob? He's the one who's wearing a red shirt. He plays football for our school. He's a very funny boy. He always wears his football boots in bed.

Exercises

1. Example:

A man / lives in a tree

I know a man who lives in a tree.

1. A girl / speaks four languages
2. A man / has got ten dogs
3. Some people / live on a desert island
4. A man / plays football for England
5. A boy / works for the Secret Service

2. Example:

He's the man. He lives in a tree.

He's the man who lives in a tree.

1. He's the man. He cleans our windows.
2. He's the man. He sells apples at the market.
3. She's the woman. She cuts my hair.
4. He's the boy. He knows a lot of funny stories.
5. She's the girl. She always loses her glasses.

3. Example:

... brown hair.

He's the one who's got brown hair.

1. ... a fat stomach.
2. ... seventeen children.
3. ... long white hair.
4. ... two teeth.
5. ... a funny name.

4. Example:

There's a man in the garden.

There are some men in the garden.

1. There's a tooth in my coffee.
2. There's a woman under the table.
3. There's a child in Mr Hill's office.
4. There's a policeman in front of the school.
5. There's a strange person in my class.

Vocabulaire

children (child) enfants (enfant)

desert island île déserte

mother mère

photograph photographie

stomach estomac

story histoire

sweet bonbon

called qui s'appelle

fat gras / gros

funny drôle

long long

(the) only (person) (la) seule (personne)

to climb grimper

to show montrer

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. She's the girl who lives in London.

C'est la fille qui habite Londres.

Le pronom relatif « who » ne s'emploie que pour les personnes.

2. A child three children

Attention aux pluriels irréguliers.

Practise what you know

Example: What sort of people do you like?
I like people who are always happy.

What sort of	people boys girls cars books	do you like?
--------------	--	--------------

I like	people boys girls cars books	who that	are always happy. have got short hair. have got long hair. go very fast. are full of pictures.
--------	--	-------------	--

Dictation

You're coming to my party this evening, aren't you? My house is number nine, Forest Street. It's the fifth house on the left. It's the one that's got yellow windows and a red door. There's a letter box in front of the house, and there's a sweet shop next door. You can't miss it.

Exercises

1. Example:

I like the car. It costs two thousand pounds.
I like the car that costs two thousand pounds.

- I live in the house. It's got a big garden.
- She'll buy the car. It goes very fast.
- We'll buy the apples. They cost twenty pence.
- You must eat the potatoes. They're on your plate.
- We'll drink the wine. It's in the bottle.

2. Example:

My car / on the left
My car's the one that's on the left

- His car / on the right
- My sister / on the left
- Joe's house / by the sea
- My mother / in the car
- Mr Hat's house / near the station

3. Complete these sentences with « who » or « that ».

- I'm going to see the people ... live next door.
- They've got a dog ... has got big, black teeth.
- I know a man ... lives in the forest.
- It's a car ... goes very fast.
- The person ... is sitting next to me is looking at my answers.
- You must catch the train ... leaves at eight thirty.
- I've got a friend ... has got long green hair.
- I'll be on the plane ... arrives at ten o'clock.
- We'll catch the bus ... goes to the station.
- I know a boy ... has got a thousand pounds.

Vocabulaire

forest forêt

letter-box boîte aux lettres

sea mer

a thousand mille

fast vite

fifth cinquième

by the sea au bord de la mer

if ... si ...

to cost coûter

to steal voler

to stop arrêter / s'arrêter

It goes fast. Elle roule vite.

to be in a hurry être pressé

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

He always buys cars that cost a lot of money.

Il achète toujours des voitures qui coûtent beaucoup d'argent.

On emploie « that » pour les animaux ou les choses.

Attention, nous savons qu'on emploie le pronom relatif « who » pour les personnes.

Practise what you know

1. Draw a picture of a street, and write sentences about your picture.

Examples: There's a woman standing at the bus-stop.

She's waiting for the bus.

There's a man going into a shop.

2. *Example:* Which is more comfortable: an armchair or a box?

An armchair is more comfortable than a box.

Which is more difficult: a window-cleaner's job or a teacher's job?

Which is more dangerous: a lion or a hungry cat?

Which is more expensive: a pair of socks or a pair of shoes?

Which is more exciting: an evening at home or an evening at the circus?

Dictation

I'm standing at the bus-stop. I'm fed up. There are a lot of people waiting for the bus. My feet are tired, and my books are heavy. There's a man going down the road. He's got a better idea. He's wearing roller-skates. He's skating home. It's more interesting than the bus.

Exercises

1. *Example:*

A man / stand / in the street

There's a man standing in the street

1. A man / stand / on my foot
2. A woman / sit / on my coat
3. A dog / sit / on your hat
4. A horse / stand / in the garden
5. A lion / sit / under the table

2. *Example:*

This dress is cheap,

This dress is cheap, but that one is cheaper.

This dress is expensive,

This dress is expensive, but that one is more expensive.

1. This car's fast,
2. This exercise is difficult,
3. This hotel's cheap,
4. This man's fat,
5. This story's exciting,
6. This dog's nice,
7. This woman's rich,
8. This film's good,
9. This book's interesting,
10. This photograph's bad,

3. *Example:*

That boy's coat is blue.

Those boys' coats are blue.

1. That girl's pullover is red.
2. That boy's house is big.
3. That child's book is interesting.
4. That man's hat is in the hall.
5. That woman's bag is in the bedroom.

Vocabulaire

feet pieds
 foot pied
 present cadeau
 roller-skates patins à roulettes

better meilleur
 heavy lourd
 more plus
 open ouvert
 worse pire

in the middle of au milieu de

to skate patiner / faire du patin

I'm fed up. J'en ai marre.

Thanks! Merci!

What's the matter? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a? /
 Qu'y a-t-il?

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. English is ~~more~~ difficult than French.
 L'anglais est plus difficile que le français.

Le comparatif de supériorité des adjectifs de trois syllabes et plus se forme en ajoutant « more » devant l'adjectif.

2. The grandparents' house.
 La maison des grand-parents.

Au pluriel le cas possessif se forme en ajoutant seulement une apostrophe. Il n'y a pas besoin de « s ».

The children's party.
 The men's hat.
 The women's magazines.

Pour les pluriels irréguliers qui n'ont pas de « s » le cas possessif se forme comme au singulier : « 's » (Voir Unit 3).

3. A foot two feet

Attention aux pluriels irréguliers.

Practise what you know

1. Example: Where were you yesterday evening?
I was at home.

Where were you

at 6.30 this morning?
at 8.30 this morning?
yesterday afternoon?
on Saturday?

2. What was the weather like yesterday?

3. Imagine you were at a concert, or a party, or a football match yesterday.
You're talking to a friend.

A.

What was the

concert
party
match

like?

B.

It was

fantastic.
awful.

A.

Where there many people there?

B.

Yes,
No,

there

were
weren't

a lot.
many.

Dictation

There was a pop concert in our town yesterday. My favourite singers were there. I was in the front row. The music was very good, and I was very happy. But I've got an awful headache today.

Exercises

1. Complete these sentences with « was » or « were ».

- It ... very hot yesterday.
- We ... tired after our English lesson.
- Joe's new film ... very exciting.
- I ... in front of the cinema for half an hour.
- Your glasses ... under the chair.

2. Example:

Was it hot? Yes,

Was it hot? Yes, it was.

- Were there many people at the match? Yes,
- Was he late again? Yes,
- Were you at the concert? No,
- Was the music good? Yes,
- Was there much traffic this morning? No,

3. Complete these sentences with « yesterday » or « last ».

- Where were you ... morning?
- Was he in London ... week?
- Were they in the country ... weekend?
- Was he here ... afternoon?
- He wasn't here ... Saturday.

4. Complete these sentences with « at » or « at the ».

- Will you be ... home this evening?
- Mr Hill's ... work.
- Were you ... concert yesterday?
- I won't be ... school tomorrow.
- We were ... zoo yesterday.

Vocabulaire

hour heure
row rang

after après
except sauf
last dernier
yesterday hier

to mean vouloir dire / signifier
to meet rencontrer

in the front row au premier rang

I've got a headache. J'ai mal à la tête.

(I was there) for (half an hour). (J'étais là) pendant (une demi-heure).
Je suis restée là une demi-heure.

Contractions

wasn't was not
weren't were not

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. You were tu étais / tu as été
You were vous étiez / vous avez été

« I was / You were » est le passé du verbe « to be ».

2. He's at school. Il est à l'école.
He's at home. Il est à la maison.
He's at work. Il est au travail.
He's in bed. Il est au lit.

Faites attention à l'absence d'article dans ces expressions.

Practise what you know

1. What time did you arrive at school this morning?
arrive home yesterday?

2. Did you come to school by bus?
get up early this morning?
clean your teeth this morning?
watch television yesterday evening?

Yes, I did.

or

No, I didn't.

Dictation

When Big John arrived in London, he parked Grant's car in front of the police station. Then he walked to his friend's house. His friend, Buggy, lived near a bank. The next morning Big John looked out of the window. He watched the people who worked in the bank. That evening, when the bank was empty, they opened a window. Big John climbed into the bank.

Exercises

1. Example:

I (walk) to school this morning.
I walked to school this morning.

1. We (watch) television yesterday evening.
2. They (dance) for six hours.
3. He (arrive) at half past nine.
4. She (answer) all the questions.
5. The customs officer (believe) Joe.
6. Mr and Mrs Gold (stay) in a big hotel.
7. My friend (show) me some funny photographs.
8. Jim Leather (clean) the windows yesterday.
9. He (work) yesterday.
10. He (live) on a desert island.

2. Example:

I (do) my homework yesterday.
I didn't do my homework yesterday.

1. He (catch) the bus this morning.
2. You (clean) your teeth.
3. It (cost) much money.
4. We (see) Brian yesterday.
5. I (think) it was very good.

3. Example:

I arrived late.
Did you arrive late?
Yes, I did.

1. He waited for half an hour.
2. I missed the train this morning.
3. She answered the telephone.
4. He parked his car in the street.
5. They listened to the radio.

Vocabulaire

cigar cigare
footprint empreinte/trace de pas
front door porte d'entrée
gardener jardinier

busy occupé
nervous nerveux
surprised étonné

to decide décider
to interview « interviewer »
to make a film tourner un film

He smokes ten cigars a day. Il fume dix cigares par jour.

Contractions

didn't did not

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

I work: I work-ed: I worked.
I arrive: I arrive-d: I arrived.

Le passé des verbes réguliers se termine en « -ed ».
Si le verbe se termine par « -e », on ajoute seulement « d ».

Practise what you know

1. Make sentences with these verbs: had - ate - bought - thought - saw - said.
Example: We had an English lesson yesterday.

2. *Example:* Where did you go last summer?
 I went to England.

Where		go last summer?
What time	did you	go to bed last night?
What		have for your last birthday?
		have for your dinner yesterday?

3. Imagine you went out last Saturday.
 Where did you go?
 What did you see?
Draw some pictures with your answers.

Dictation

The bank wasn't empty. There was a man by the window. It was Grant! Big John saw Grant. But Grant didn't see Big John. He was asleep on the floor. He was very tired after the long walk from Big John's house. Big John went into the office. He was very quiet. He didn't make any noise. He found the money. Then he went back to the window.

Exercises

1. *Example:*

I (see) a very good film last night.
 I saw a very good film last night.

1. They (go) to Seatown last year.
2. I (think) it was very exciting.
3. We (have) some chocolate cake for tea.
4. Bill (eat) his dinner too fast.
5. She (see) some lions at the zoo yesterday.
6. I (find) an old shoe in the garden.
7. He (buy) some new trousers on Saturday.
8. We (have) a lovely dinner last night.
9. Thet (ask) him a lot of questions.
10. « Please be quiet! » he (say).

2. *Example:*

We saw a film.
 What did you see?

1. We went to the cinema. Where ... ?
2. I bought some shoes.
What ... ?
3. Bill found a piece of string.
What ... ?
6. I had some snails for dinner.
What ... ?
5. He saw Brian yesterday.
Who ... ?

3. *Example:*

They arrived at four o'clock.
 They arrived at four o'clock, didn't they?

1. Kathy's father cooked some dog food,
2. You saw an elephant,
3. They didn't say « Thank you »,
4. She liked the present,
5. You didn't try them on,

Vocabulaire

bird oiseau
 night nuit
 (last night) (hier soir)
 tin boîte de conserve

together ensemble

to bite mordre
 to swim nager

Here it is! Le voici! / La voici!

I've got a stomach ache. J'ai mal à l'estomac.

Irregular verbs

I ate j'ai mangé
 I bit j'ai mordu
 I bought j'ai acheté
 I found j'ai trouvé
 I saw j'ai vu
 I said j'ai dit
 I thought j'ai pensé
 I went je suis allé (e)

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. I saw you!

Je t'ai vu!

Le passé de certains verbes est irrégulier à la forme affirmative.

Did you see me? I didn't see you.

M'as-tu vu? Je ne t'ai pas vu.

Aux formes interrogative et négative la marque du passé est « did » « didn't », le verbe, lui, est à la forme de l'infinitif : see.

2. She has a bath every morning.

Elle prend un bain tous les matins.

She had a bath this morning.

Elle a pris un bain ce matin.

She has got a new car.

Elle a une voiture neuve.

She had a new car.

Elle avait une voiture neuve.

Attention, le passé de « to have » et de « have got » est « had ».

Practise what you know

1.

A.	What was the	film football match concert	like yesterday?
----	--------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------

B.	I don't know.	A.	What do you mean?
----	---------------	----	-------------------

B.	Well, I couldn't	see. hear.	A.	Why not?
----	------------------	---------------	----	----------

B.	There was	a lady wearing a big hat a very tall man a man talking a girl eating apples	in front of next to behind	me.
----	-----------	--	----------------------------------	-----

2.

A.	Do you know	why I didn't come to school where I went what I did what I saw	yesterday?
----	-------------	---	------------

B.	No, I don't.	Why didn't you come to school Where did you go What did you do What did you see	yesterday?
----	--------------	--	------------

A.	had tea with the Queen. was on television. I went to London. stayed in bed. saw a man who had two heads.	B.	I don't believe you!
----	--	----	----------------------

Dictation

Grant wasn't asleep. He got up and said, «Hello, Big John. You thought I couldn't see you. Well, I could.» Big John didn't answer. He gave Bugsy the money. Then he put his scarf round Grant's head. Grant was very surprised. He couldn't see. He didn't know where Big John was. Big John climbed out of the window. He and Bugsy went back to the house.

Exercises

1. Example:

I (can't) see the film.
I couldn't see the film.

1. I (can't) carry my suitcase. It was too heavy.
2. He (give) me a lovely present.
3. Three lions (come) into the classroom.
4. My friend (show) me her new trousers.
5. He (pull) the dog out of the water.
6. She (can) hear a funny noise.
7. They (put) their coats in the hall.
8. He was very nice. He (carry) my bag.
9. I (go) shopping with my mother yesterday.
10. I (think) this exercise was difficult.

2. Example:

What's he doing?
Do you know what he's doing?

1. When is he coming?
2. What time will they arrive?
3. Why was he late?
4. Where does she work?
5. Who's that man?

3. Example:

What are we having for lunch?
I don't know what we're having for lunch.

1. What does it mean?
2. Why hasn't he got any teeth?
3. What did she buy?
4. When are we going to meet her?
5. Why can't they go?

Vocabulaire

neck cou
scarf foulard

really vraiment

round autour de

to pull tirer
to pull out faire sortir / retirer

When will you be back? Quand rentreras-tu ?

Irregular verbs

I came je suis venue (e)
I could j'ai pu
I gave j'ai donné
I got up je me suis levé (e)
I put j'ai mis / posé

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. Where are my books?
Où sont mes livres?
Do you know where my books are?
Savez-vous où sont mes livres?
I don't know where your books are.
Je ne sais pas où sont vos livres.
I don't know where they are.
Je ne sais pas où ils sont.

Attention à l'ordre des mots.

2. Can you carry my bag?
He always carries an umbrella.
They carried Lob into the kitchen.

Attention à l'orthographe.

Practise what you know

Example: What were you doing at 1 o'clock yesterday?
I was having my lunch.

What were you doing

at 3 o'clock yesterday?
at 7.30 this morning?
at 7 o'clock last night?

Dictation

Big John and Bugsy were in the house. They were putting the money into a suitcase. Suddenly, they heard a noise. It was Grant. He was in the garden. He was watching them. « Can I come in? » he said. « I was waiting for you because I wanted to talk to you. I don't want to take you to the police station. And I don't want to be a detective. I want to work with you, Big John. Please, can I come in? »

Exercises

1. Example:

He / sit / garden

He was sitting in the garden.

1. He / sit / bus
2. I / do / homework
3. They / go / school
4. We / watch / television
5. She / have / bath
6. I / listen to / radio
7. He / wait for / friend
8. They / look for / Mr Hill
9. I / talk to / policeman
10. He / get on / plane

2. Example:

I was watching a film.

What ...

What were you watching?

1. I was talking to my mother.
Who ...?

2. We were listening to records.

What ...?

3. They were going home?

Where ...?

4. She was eating an apple.

What ...?

5. Mr Hill was making some coffee.

What ...?

3. Example:

Were you listening? No,

Were you listening? No, I wasn't.

1. Was he washing the car? Yes,
2. Were they looking for Bill? Yes,
3. Was she eating my chocolates? Yes,
4. Were you pulling my hair? No,
5. Were they smoking? No,

Vocabulaire

America Amérique

record disque

summer holiday grandes vacances

(four) times (quatre) fois

sad triste

suddenly soudainement

to look for chercher

to wash laver

Irregular verbs

I fell je suis tombé (é)

Qu'avons-nous remarqué?

1. He was playing football.

Il jouait au football.

What were you doing at four?

Que faisiez-vous à quatre heures?

On emploie la forme progressive au passé pour exprimer une action qui était en cours.

Mr Hill was reading the newspaper.

Mr Hill lisait le journal.

He dropped his newspaper.

Il a fait tomber son journal.

Remarquez bien la différence.

2. **Rappelez-vous bien que plusieurs verbes (par exemple « to like » et « to want ») ne sont pas employés à la forme progressive ni au présent, ni au passé.**

3. What's he looking for? Que cherche-t-il?

He's looking for his records. Il cherche ses disques.

« To look for » a son complément d'objet introduit par la préposition « for ». Dans les phrases interrogatives, cette préposition est placée à la fin de la phrase.

Rappelez-vous bien les autres verbes comme « to look for » (Voir Unit 7).

The Noel Goodey English Course . Book 1.

Imagine you're English

Classe de 6^e

Diana Gibbs

B. Sc. (Hons.) London

Noel Goodey

B.A. (Hons.) London

Grad. Cert. in Education (Manchester)

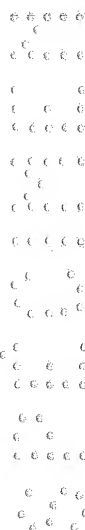
avec la collaboration

d'Hélène Clément

Agrégée de l'Université

illustrations

de Philip Oldfield



Préface

Aux élèves

Pourquoi apprendre l'anglais ?

Vous êtes toujours curieux de rencontrer des gens nouveaux et de vous faire des amis, surtout si, venant d'un autre pays, l'Angleterre par exemple, ils vous font découvrir une autre façon de vivre et une autre langue.

Bien sûr, les journaux, le cinéma, les livres d'histoire vous apprendront mille choses au sujet des Anglais, mais si vous voulez vraiment les connaître, il faut parler leur langue. « Imagine you're English » Book 1 (prononcez « bouc ouane » !) est le point de départ de votre étude. Faites attention : tout a l'air simple mais il faudra vous entraîner tous les jours.

De nouveaux amis

« Imagine you're English » vous présente deux jeunes Anglais qui ont votre âge, Richard et Kathy. Vous ferez la connaissance de leurs amis, Brian et Jill, de leurs parents et de leur chien, Bill. Comme eux vous deviendrez l'ami du capricieux Joe Gold, grande vedette de cinéma, dont les fantaisies vous distrairont.

Vivez l'anglais !

Quand vous discutez avec votre père, quand vous parlez d'un film avec vos amis, quand vous achetez une paire de chaussures, vous vous exprimez par des gestes, par la mimique aussi bien que par la parole. Vous trouverez dans « Imagine you're English » des situations de ce genre, et vous devrez les vivre en anglais.

A vous, ensuite, d'utiliser l'anglais que vous aurez appris pour parler de vous-même, de vos amis et de ce qui vous tient à cœur. Vous pourrez imaginer des situations nouvelles et même improviser de nouveaux dialogues.

Mais ce qui ne changera jamais c'est que vous parlerez toujours l'anglais. Pour cela rêvez un peu. Imaginez que vous êtes Anglais ! C'est pour cela que nous avons appelé cette collection : « Imagine you're English ! »

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Aux professeurs

« Imagine you're English » a pour but de faire pratiquer l'anglais d'aujourd'hui, dans une grande variété de situations : audition active, élocution, dialogues, sketches. Les aptitudes orales des élèves seront soutenues et améliorées par une acquisition méthodique des structures principales de la langue.

Nous avons voulu éviter l'écueil trop souvent rencontré à ce premier niveau d'anglais — mutilation arbitraire de la langue, phrases purement « scolaires ». Les élèves s'exprimeront toujours dans un anglais naturel.

Le livre

« Imagine you're English » synthétise l'acquis des nouvelles techniques de l'enseignement des langues, mais ne sacrifie pas pour autant une qualité indiscutable des méthodes traditionnelles : la solidité de l'enseignement de la grammaire. Nous avons eu le plus grand souci de la **progression** et de la **cohérence** dans l'enseignement des structures grammaticales.

Chacun des 30 chapitres ou « Units » est divisé en trois parties.

1. Dans les deux premières pages de chaque « unit » la **nouvelle structure grammaticale** est présentée puis pratiquée. Toute structure grammaticale présente différentes formes — par exemple : « He lives in England » et « He doesn't live in France » sont deux formes du présent simple. Nous avons **présenté chaque forme séparément** dans une situation vivante et naturelle.

Les formes interrogatives sont proposées sous la rubrique « Practise the Questions and Answers ». Une fois acquis ces schémas d'interrogation, les élèves pourront, sur le même modèle, construire eux-mêmes des questions et donner les réponses. Ainsi on passe vite du dialogue entre le professeur et les élèves à **un dialogue entre les élèves eux-mêmes**.

Dans la rubrique « Practise what you know » (dans le Triliber¹) les élèves utilisent dans des **situations personnelles** les structures nouvellement apprises. Ils peuvent parler d'eux-mêmes ou de ce qui les intéresse, leurs amis, leur famille. Ils créent à ce propos de courts dialogues en faisant appel à leur imagination en même temps qu'à leurs connaissances. Cette pratique créative se fait toujours à l'intérieur d'un cadre linguistique soigneusement défini.

1. *Le Triliber est le petit livret collé à l'intérieur de la couverture ; quand le livre et le Triliber sont ouverts, on voit trois pages d'un seul coup d'œil (d'où son nom). Il s'utilise évidemment en liaison étroite avec le livre.*

2. La troisième page de l'« unit » propose aux élèves un **dialogue** qui utilise la structure nouvellement acquise d'une façon moins concentrée, tout en conduisant la révision des structures et du vocabulaire des « units » précédents. Ce dialogue est assez court pour être « joué » par les élèves. Il peut être le point de départ d'une improvisation. Dans les deux cas, l'utilisation — tout comme dans la conversation quotidienne — du geste et de la mimique sera encouragée. Cette étape de « dramatisation » nous paraît très importante dans l'apprentissage de la langue.

3. A partir de l'« unit » n° 6, la quatrième page de la leçon présente un texte de compréhension court et simple qui sert d'exercice de révision — pas de nouvelle notion de grammaire, pratiquement pas de vocabulaire nouveau. Ce texte n'est pas illustré — les élèves doivent apprendre à se **concentrer sur l'écoute** d'un texte sans l'aide de l'image. Sur cette page figure également un tableau récapitulatif des différentes formes.

Le texte des trois premières pages de chaque « unit », est illustré par des dessins, indispensables à la compréhension intuitive des structures et du vocabulaire. Les élèves regarderont ces images pendant qu'ils écouteront, en se servant du **cache** pour couvrir le texte. Ils seront sensibles au charme sympathique et joyeux des dessins de Philip Oldfield.

Le Triliber

Ce petit livret offre deux possibilités d'utilisation :

1. Triliber ouvert et livre ouvert.

Une seule page du Triliber est alors visible. On y trouve la liste du vocabulaire anglais-français de l'« unit ». Sur cette page également, sous la rubrique « Qu'avons-nous remarqué ? », l'explication, en français, de certains points de grammaire rencontrés dans le chapitre. Il va de soi que cette page est surtout destinée à aider l'élève dans son travail personnel de révision à la maison. Cet usage, très restreint, de **la langue maternelle** nous semble cependant très efficace pour faire comprendre à moindre frais un point difficile : il serait peu réaliste de s'en priver.

2. Triliber ouvert et livre fermé.

On découvre alors la page de droite du Triliber. C'est une page de **travaux dirigés et d'exercices** à faire oralement puis par écrit. Sous la rubrique « Practise what you know », nous l'avons dit, les élèves utilisent les structures nouvellement apprises. Les conditions d'un travail d'intelligence et de mémoire sont réunies puisque le livre est fermé et que la liste de vocabulaire de la leçon du jour n'est pas visible (elle est au verso).

On trouve aussi dans cette page des **exercices** à faire en classe ou à la maison. Une courte **dictée** figure également sur cette page ; sa présence dans le livre de l'élève évite au professeur d'écrire le texte au tableau lors de la

correction et permet même à l'élève l'auto-correction ; elle donne aussi la possibilité à la classe de préparer la dictée si le professeur le souhaite.

Nous proposons donc à l'élève, en un seul volume, un livre pour la classe, tout en anglais, un cahier de travaux dirigés, et un guide pour son travail personnel.

Les bandes magnétiques

Pour chaque « unit », nous avons enregistré le texte des quatre pages du livre, la dictée du Triliber et trois « drills » structuraux à faire en classe ou au laboratoire de langues. La série de 15 bandes magnétiques contient aussi cinq chansons amusantes (units n° 10, 15, 20, 25, 30) : succès en classe garanti...

Lecture et écriture

Nous avons certes accordé la primauté au travail audio-oral, mais, en même temps, nous nous sommes attaqués au **passage de l'expression orale à la lecture et à l'écriture**, trop souvent négligées par les méthodes exclusivement audio-visuelles. Ainsi, par exemple, quand les textes et dialogues auront été compris, l'intonation et la prononciation assimilées oralement, le professeur fera lire à haute voix. L'élève verra donc **comment s'écrit ce qu'il sait prononcer**. D'autre part, le livre est riche en exercices écrits. On pourra les entreprendre après quelques semaines, selon le niveau de la classe.

Révision

Tout au long du livre les structures et le vocabulaire se répètent. Ainsi la révision est automatique et soutenue. On remarquera, en outre, des exercices de révision après les units n° 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Après l'unit n° 30 on trouvera aussi des exercices de révision générale qui peuvent servir de test de fin d'année. De découvertes en révision, l'élève aura acquis en fin d'année un solide vocabulaire d'à peu près 600 mots, choisis pour la plupart dans le programme lexical du B.O.E.N. (25-9-72).

Fichier pédagogique

Nous souhaitons respecter l'esprit d'initiative de nos collègues. Néanmoins il nous a paru intéressant de fournir un fichier pédagogique très complet. Les professeurs y trouveront de nombreux moyens d'exploitation du livre, ainsi que le texte des « drills » supplémentaires enregistrés.

Progression

UNITS	GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES	PAGES	DIALOGUES	PAGES	TAPES
1	The verb 'to be' The verb 'to be', possessive adjectives	8 9	Where's Richard?	10	1
2	Indefinite article/Demonstrative 'this' Indefinite article/Demonstrative 'that'	12 13	Is this your hat?	14	
3	Definite article These, those, whose, 's possessive	16 17	At the theatre.	18	2
4	Indefinite plural nouns Position of adjectives	20 21	A bowl of water, please.	22	
5	Présent continuous Present continuous	24 25	Richard's dreaming.	26	3
Written revision exercises : 1				28	
6	Can, can't Can, can't/Object pronouns	30 31	Why are you sitting in the tree?	32	
7	Present continuous : verb + preposition Present continuous : question tags	34 35	Under the blankets.	36	4
8	There is, there are There is, there are	38 39	The man in the big, black car.	40	
9	Have got Have got	42 43	Where's the car?	44	5
10	Some, any Some, any	46 47	What have you got in your bag?	48	
Written revision exercises : 2				50	
Song : "Goodbye London"				53	
11	The one, the ones Direct, indirect object/the imperative	54 55	The party.	56	6
12	Simple present Simple present	58 59	Two tickets, please.	60	
13	Simple present Simple present	62 63	Listen! It's the Bigwigs.	64	7
14	Simple present + frequency adverbs 'To be' + frequency adverbs	66 67	What does the Queen do?	68	
15	Omission of the conjunction 'that' Omission of the conjunction 'that'	70 71	Excuse me! This is our dog.	72	8
Written revision exercises : 3				74	
Song : "Mrs Everyday"				77	

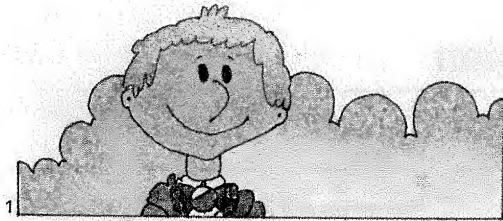
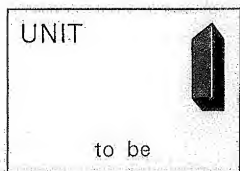
Progression

UNITS	GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES	PAGES	DIALOGUES	PAGES	
16	Present continuous with future meaning Present continuous with future meaning	80 81	Secret Agent 000.	82	TAPES
17	Future : 'going to' Future : 'going to'	84 85	There's a man in the garden.	86	8
18	Must, mustn't Must, mustn't	88 89	That lion's hungry.	90	9
19	Future : will Will, shall	92 93	That's too expensive.	94	
20	Future : will, won't	96	Hurry up, Richard.	98	10
Written revision exercises : 4				100	
Song : "Come with me"				103	
21	Comparatives : As ... as, -er than Comparatives : As ... as, -er than	106 107	I think they're awful.	108	
22	Much, many, a lot Much, many, a lot	110 111	Oh dear! We'll be late.	112	11
23	Relative : who Relative : who	114 115	Robinson Crusoe.	116	
24	Relative : that Relative : that	118 119	Is that your car?	120	12
25	Adjectival phrases + -ing Comparatives : more ... than	122 123	Ooh! My feet!	124	
Written revision exercises : 5				126	
Song : "A better song"				129	13
26	Simple past of 'to be' Simple past of 'to be'	132 133	Where were you?	134	
27	Simple past Simple past	136 137	I worked in a film studio.	138	
28	Simple past (irregular verbs) Simple past (irregular verbs)	140 141	Ugh! It was dog food!	142	14
29	Simple past (irregular verbs) Indirect questions	144 145	Where are my shoes?	146	
30	Past continuous Past continuous	148 149	I was cleaning the windows!	150	15
Written revision exercises : 6				152	
Song : "The white horse"				155	

On trouvera en outre :

- trois cartes du Royaume-Uni : Angleterre, page 78; Écosse, page 104; Pays de Galles et Irlande du Nord, page 130;
- des exercices de révision synthétique, page 156;
- les jours de la semaine, les mois de l'année et une liste de nombres, page 157;
- un index du vocabulaire contenu dans l'ouvrage, page 158.

Look!



This is Richard.



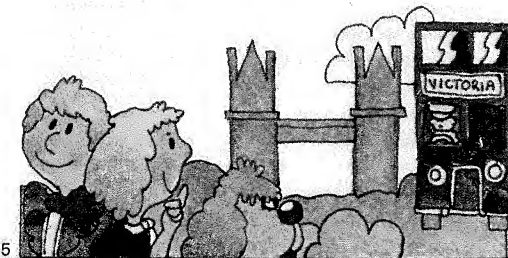
This is Kathy.



And this is Bill.



Look!
They're in England.



Look!
They're in London.

Practise the questions and answers

1. Who's this?
It's Richard.
2. Who's this?
It's Kathy.
3. Who's this?
It's Bill.

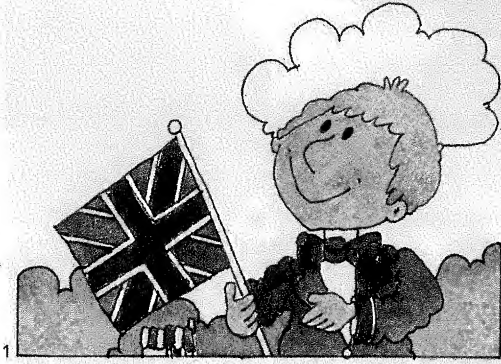
4. Where are they?
They're in England.
5. Where are they?
They're in London.

We're English

UNIT



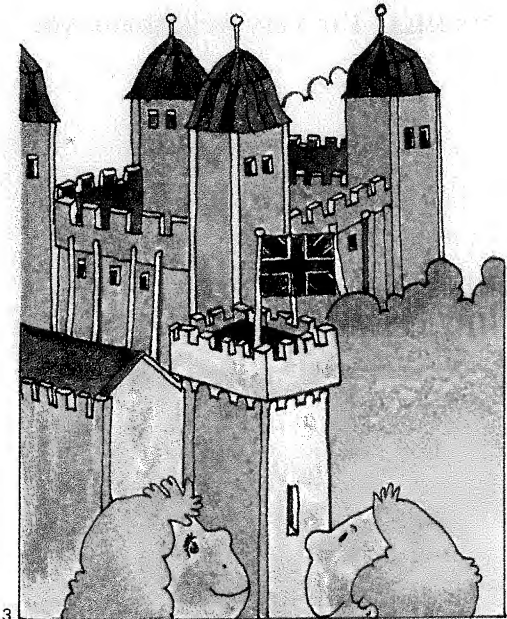
to be
possessive adjectives



Hello!
My name's Richard.
I'm English.



This is my sister.
Her name's Kathy.
She's English too.



We're in London.

Practise the questions and answers

What's his name?
His name's Richard.

Is Richard English?
Yes, he is.

Is Richard French?
No, he isn't.

What's her name?
Her name's Kathy.

Is Kathy English too?
Yes, she is.

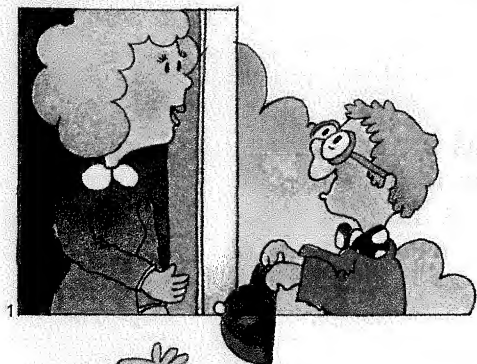
Is Kathy French?
No, she isn't.

Are they in London?
Yes, they are.

Are they in Paris?
No, they aren't.



Where's Richard?



Mrs HILL: Hello, Brian.

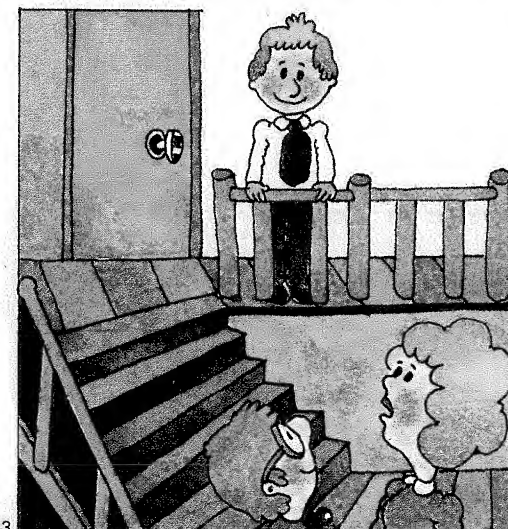
BRIAN: Hello, Mrs Hill.
How are you?

Mrs HILL: I'm very well, thank you.



BRIAN: Is Richard here?

Mrs HILL: Yes, he is. He's in
his bedroom.



Mrs HILL: Richard!

RICHARD: Yes?

Mrs HILL: Brian's here.



Summary

I'm
You're
He's
She's
It's
We're
You're
They're

English.

Am I
Are you
Is he
Is she
Is it
Are we
Are you
Are they

English?

Yes, I am.
Yes, you are.
Yes, he is.
Yes, she is.
Yes, it is.
Yes, we are.
Yes, you are.
Yes, they are.

No, I'm not.
No, you aren't.
No, he isn't.
No, she isn't.
No, it isn't.
No, we aren't.
No, you aren't.
No, they aren't.

He's English. His name's Richard.

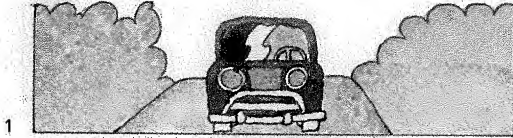
She's English. Her name's Kathy.

What's this?

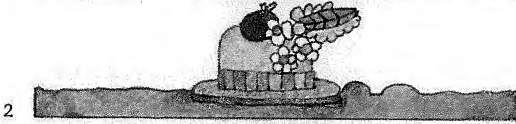
UNIT

2

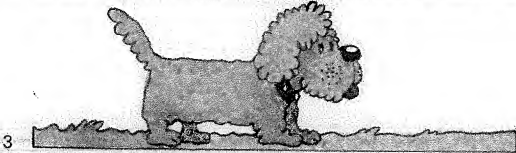
indefinite article
demonstrative: this



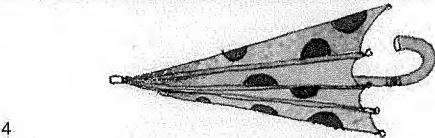
It's a car.



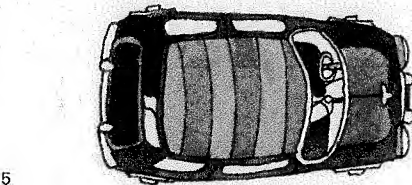
It's a hat.



It's a dog.



It's an umbrella.

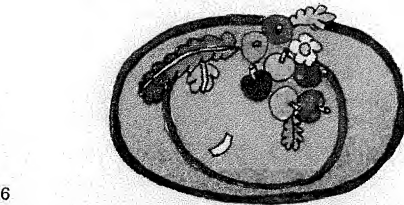


What's this?

It's a car.

A car?

Yes, it's a car.

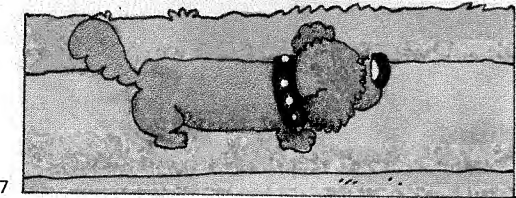


What's this?

It's a hat.

A hat?

Yes, it's a hat.

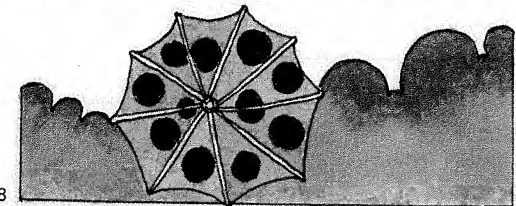


What's this?

It's a dog.

A dog?

Yes, it's a dog.



What's this?

It's an umbrella.

An umbrella?

Yes, it's an umbrella.

Practise the questions and answers

1. Is it a car?
Yes, it is.

Is it a hat?
No, it isn't.

2. Is it a hat?
Yes, it is.

Is it a dog?
No, it isn't.

3. Is it a dog?
Yes, it is.

Is it an umbrella?
No, it isn't.

4. Is it an umbrella?
Yes, it is.

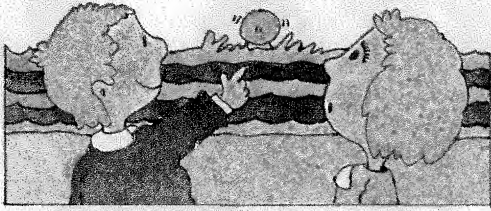
Is it a car?
No, it isn't.

What's that?

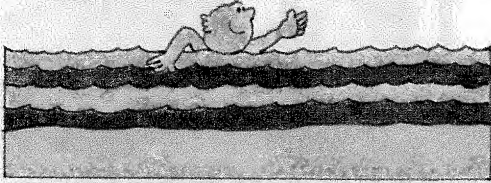
UNIT

2

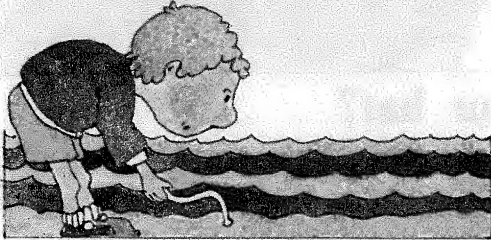
Indefinite article
demonstrative: that



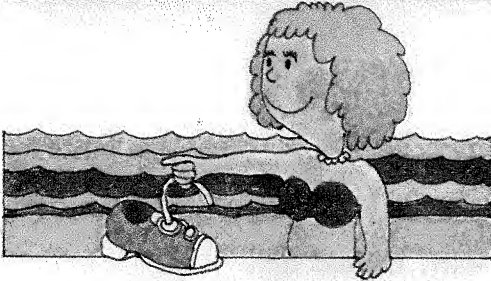
RICHARD: What's that?
Is it a ball?



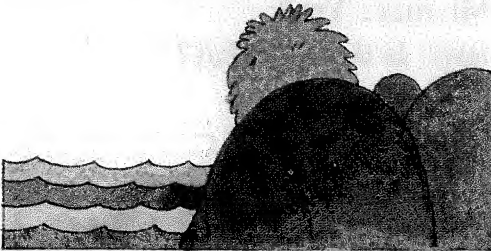
KATHY: No, it isn't a ball.
It's a man.



RICHARD: What's this?
Is it a piece of string?



KATHY: No, it isn't a piece of
string. It's a shoe.



RICHARD: Who's that?
Is it Brian?



KATHY: No, it isn't Brian.
It's Bill.

Practise the questions and answers

1. Is it a ball?
No, it isn't.
Is it a man?
Yes, it is.

2. Is it a piece of string?
No, it isn't.
Is it a shoe?
Yes, it is.

3. Is it Brian?
No, it isn't.
Is it Bill?
Yes, it is.



Is this your hat?

Mr Hill's in a restaurant.



MAN: Excuse me!

Mr HILL: Yes?

MAN: Is this your hat?

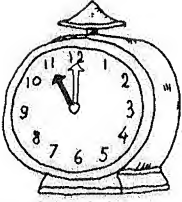


Mr HILL: Yes, it is. And that's my umbrella too.

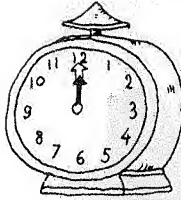


MAN: Here you are.

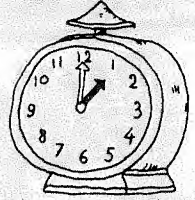
Mr HILL: Thank you.



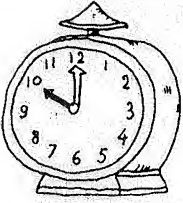
It's eleven o'clock.



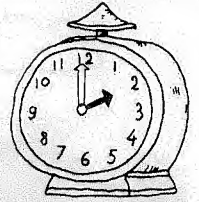
It's twelve o'clock.



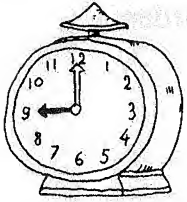
It's one o'clock.



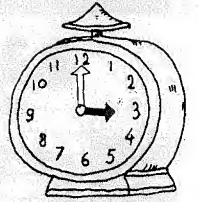
It's ten o'clock.



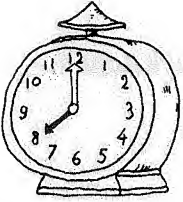
It's two o'clock.



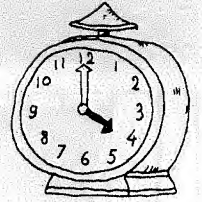
It's nine o'clock.



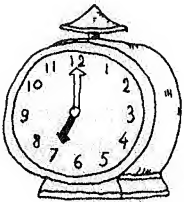
It's three o'clock.



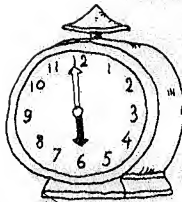
It's eight o'clock.



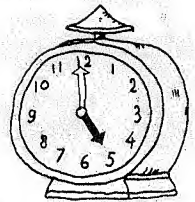
It's four o'clock.



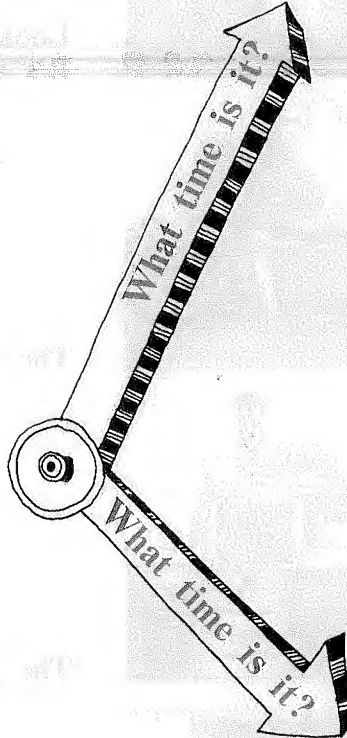
It's seven o'clock.



It's six o'clock.



It's five o'clock.



Summary

What's	this, that?
Who's	

It's	a car.
	an umbrella.
	Richard.

The bath's in the garden!

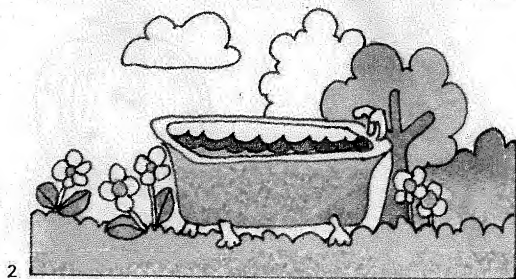
UNIT

3

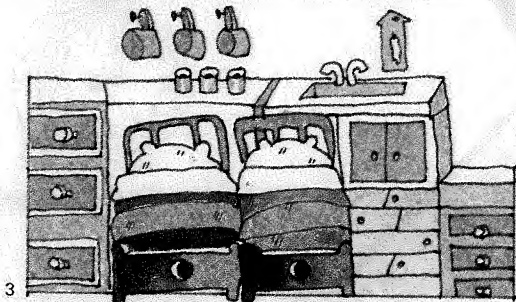
definite article



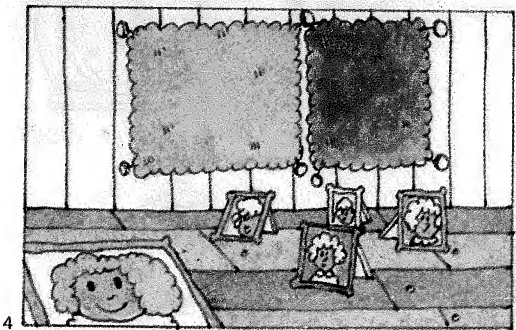
Look at this house!
It's very strange.



The bath's in the garden.



The beds are in the kitchen.



The carpets are on the wall.
The pictures are on the floor.

Practise the questions and answers

Where's the bath?

It's in the garden.

Where are the beds?

They're in the kitchen.

Where are the carpets?

They're on the wall.

Where are the pictures?

They're on the floor.

Is the bath in the bathroom?

No, it isn't.

Are the beds in the bedroom?

No, they aren't.

Are the carpets on the floor?

No, they aren't.

Are the pictures on the wall?

No, they aren't.

Whose socks are these?

UNIT

3

these, those
whose
's possessive



Mrs Hill's in the living-room.

Mrs HILL: Whose pullover is this?

RICHARD: It's my pullover.

Mrs HILL: Whose book is that?

KATHY: It's my book.

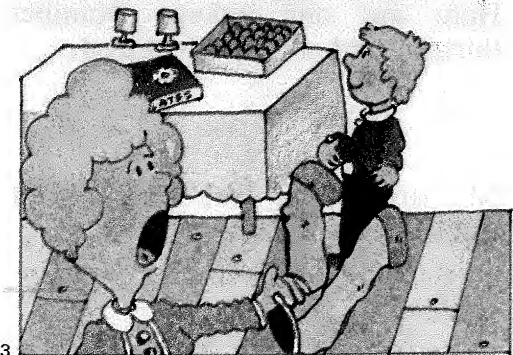


Mrs HILL: Whose socks are these?

RICHARD: They're my socks.

Mrs HILL: Whose shoes are those?

KATHY: They're my shoes.



Mrs HILL: Whose trousers are these?

RICHARD: They're my trousers.

RICHARD: Whose chocolates are those?

Mrs HILL: They're my chocolates.

Practise the questions and answers

Whose pullover is it?
It's Richard's pullover.

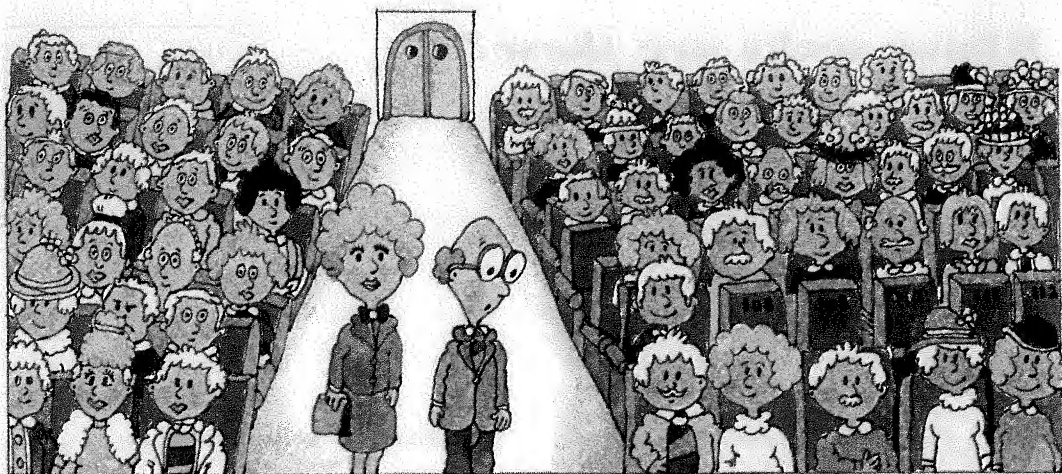
Whose book is it?
It's Kathy's book.

Whose socks are they?
They're Richard's socks.

Whose shoes are they?
They're Kathy's shoes.

Whose trousers are they?
They're Richard's trousers.

Whose chocolates are they?
They're Mrs Hill's chocolates.



At the theatre

Mr and Mrs Hill are at the theatre.



Mr HILL: Excuse me, please!
These are our seats.



MAN: No, they aren't. Look!
Here are our tickets. Number
thirteen and number fourteen.



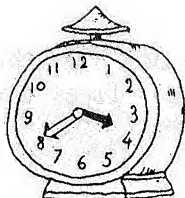
Mr HILL: Yes, but look at the
numbers on the seats.

MAN: Oh! This seat's number
sixteen.

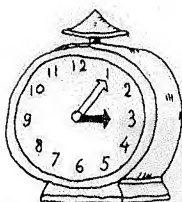
WOMAN: And my seat's number
fifteen.



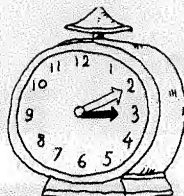
WOMAN: These aren't our seats.
Mrs HILL: Those are your seats.
MAN: Oh yes! I'm very sorry.



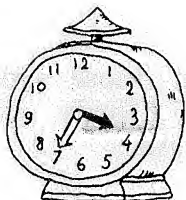
It's twenty to four.



It's five past three.

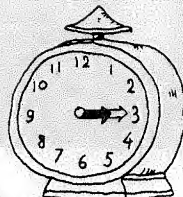


It's ten past three.

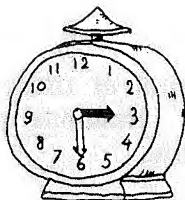


It's twenty-five to four.

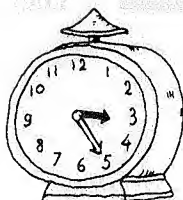
What time is it?



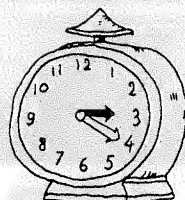
It's quarter past three.



It's half past three.



It's twenty-five past three.



It's twenty past three.

Summary

Where	is	the	bed?
	are		beds?

Look at this book!

Look at these books!

Look at that book!

Look at those books!

Whose book is this?

It's Richard's book.

Whose books are these?

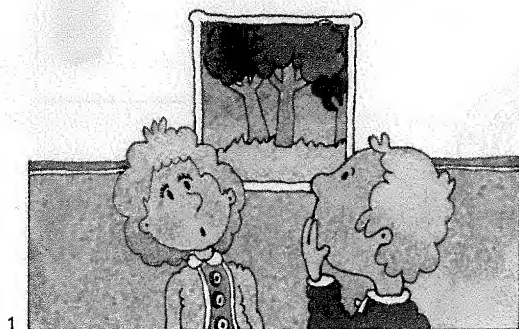
They're Kathy's books.

Trees aren't blue!

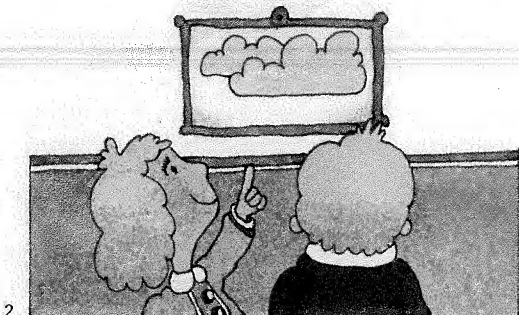
UNIT

4

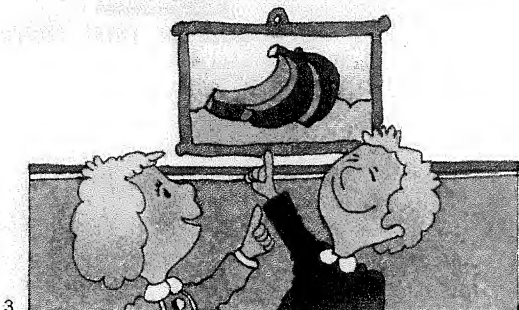
indefinite plural nouns



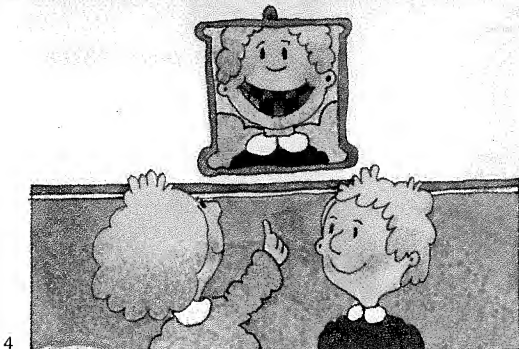
RICHARD: Look at those trees!
They're blue. Trees aren't blue!
They're green.



KATHY: Look at those clouds!
They're yellow. Clouds aren't
yellow! They're grey.



RICHARD: Look at those bananas!
They're red. Bananas aren't red!
They're yellow.



KATHY: Look at those teeth!
They're black. Teeth aren't black!
They're white.

Practise the questions and answers

What colour are the trees in the picture?
They're blue.

Are trees usually blue?

No, they aren't. They're green.

What colour are the clouds in the picture?
They're yellow.

Are clouds usually yellow?

No, they aren't. They're grey.

What colour are the bananas in the picture?
They're red.

Are bananas usually red?

No, they aren't. They're yellow.

What colour are the teeth in the picture?
They're black.

Are teeth usually black?

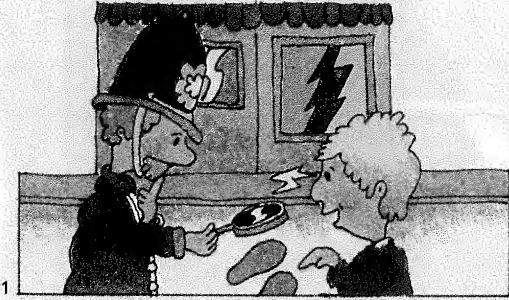
No, they aren't. They're white.

What's your job?

UNIT

4

position
of adjectives

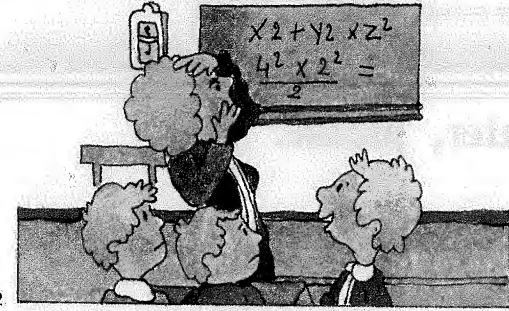


RICHARD: What's your job?

MAN: I'm a policeman.

RICHARD: Is it interesting?

MAN: Yes, it's a very interesting job.

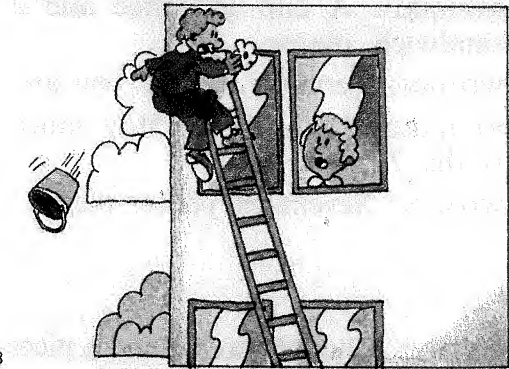


RICHARD: What's your job ?

WOMAN: I'm a teacher.

RICHARD: Is it difficult?

WOMAN: Yes, it's a very difficult job.



RICHARD: What's your job ?

MAN: I'm a window-cleaner.

RICHARD: Is it dangerous?

MAN: Yes, it's a very dangerous job.



RICHARD: What's your job?

MAN: I'm an actor.

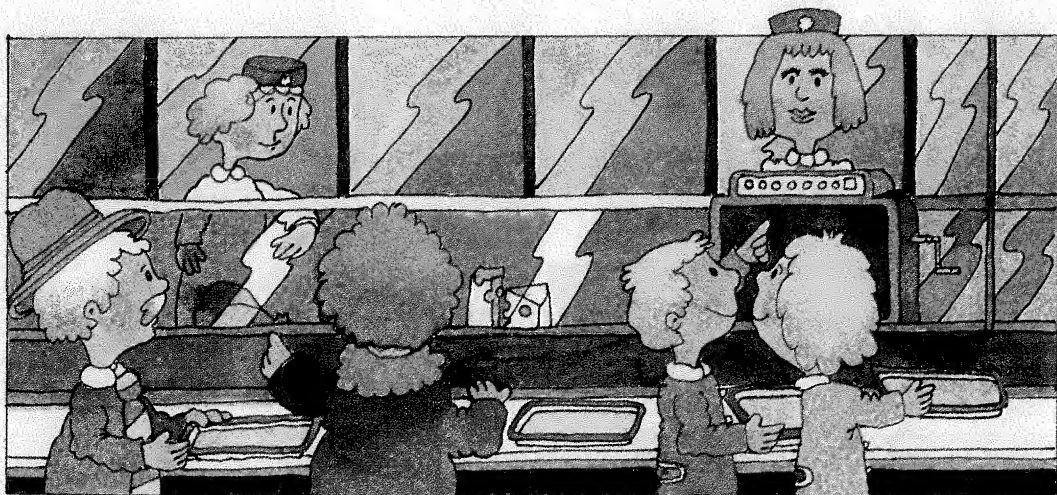
RICHARD: Is it exciting?

MAN: Yes, it's a very exciting job.

Practise the questions and answers

1. What's his job?
Is it an interesting job?
2. What's her job?
Is it a difficult job?

3. What's his job?
Is it a dangerous job?
4. What's his job?
Is it an exciting job?



A bowl of water, please.

Kathy and Richard are in a café.



RICHARD: A cup of coffee and a sandwich, please.

WOMAN: Certainly. Here you are.

RICHARD: Thank you. How much is that?

WOMAN: Seventeen pence, please.



KATHY: A hot chocolate and a piece of cake, please.

WOMAN: Certainly. Here you are.

KATHY: Thank you. How much is that?

WOMAN: Eighteen pence, please.



KATHY: And a big bowl of water, please.

WOMAN: A bowl of water?

KATHY: Yes. It's for our dog.

The image displays a variety of British currency. At the top, four coins are arranged horizontally: a 10p coin featuring a unicorn, a 5p coin with a crown, a 2p coin with a clover, and a 1p coin with a profile of Queen Elizabeth II. Below the coins, on the left, is a 1p coin featuring a profile of Queen Elizabeth II. To the right of the 1p coin is a 1p banknote featuring a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. Below the 1p banknote is a 5p banknote featuring a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. The 5p banknote includes the text "BANK OF ENGLAND", "FIVE POUNDS", and "E28 888610".

The trees in my garden are green.
Trees are (usually) green.

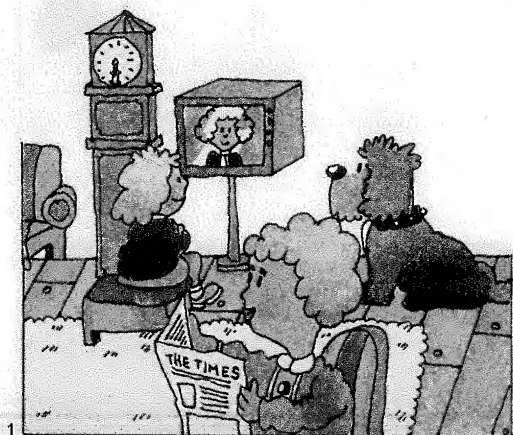
His job is interesting. It's an interesting job.

What are they doing?

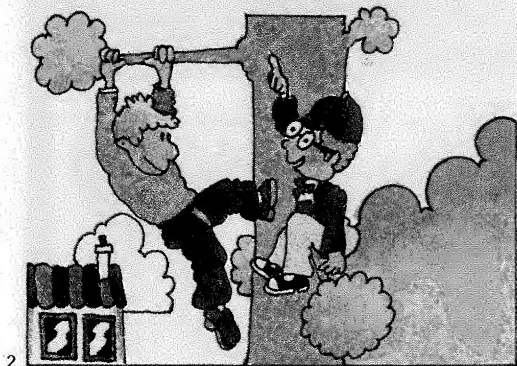
UNIT

B

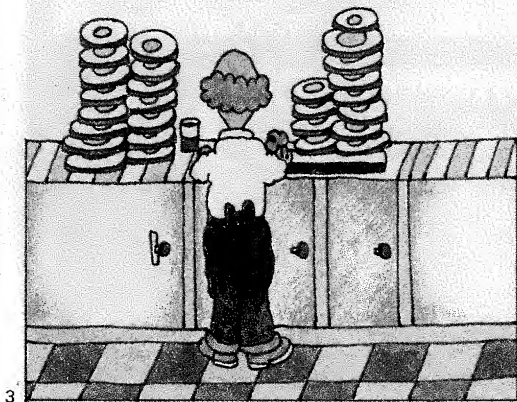
present continuous



It's half past six.
Mrs Hill and Kathy are in the living-room.
Mrs Hill's reading.
Kathy's watching television.
Bill's sitting on the floor.
He's watching television too.



Richard and his friend Brian are in the garden.
They're playing.



Mr Hill's in the kitchen.
He's doing the washing-up.

Practise the questions and answers

Where's Mrs Hill?
What's she doing?

Where's Kathy?
What's she doing?

Where's Bill?
What's he doing?

Where are Richard and Brian?
What are they doing?

Where's Mr Hill?
What's he doing?

Is Mrs Hill reading?
Yes, she is.

Are Richard and Brian playing?
Yes, they are.

Is Bill doing the washing-up?
No, he isn't.

Are Richard and Brian reading?
No, they aren't.

...ask and answer more questions like these.

What are they wearing?

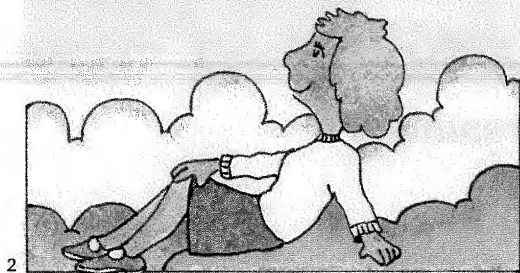
UNIT

5

present continuous



Richard's wearing a blue shirt and red trousers.



Kathy's wearing a white pullover and a green skirt.



Mrs Hill's wearing a brown dress and black shoes.
She's carrying a bag.



Mr Hill's wearing a grey coat and a black hat.
He's carrying an umbrella.

Practise the questions and answers

What's Richard wearing?
What's Mrs Hill carrying?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Is Richard's shirt blue?
Yes, it is.

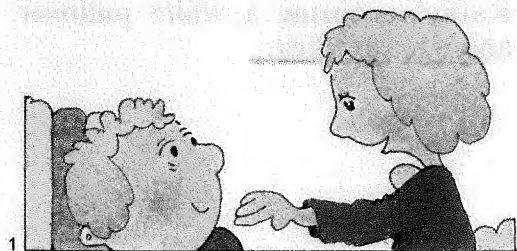
Is Kathy's pullover black?
No, it isn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.



Richard's dreaming.

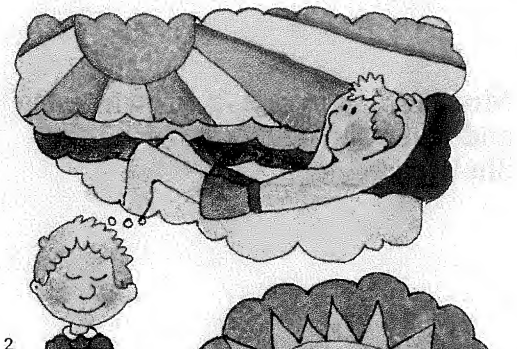
Richard's in his bedroom. Kathy's at the door.



KATHY: Richard! Are you asleep?

RICHARD: No, I'm not.

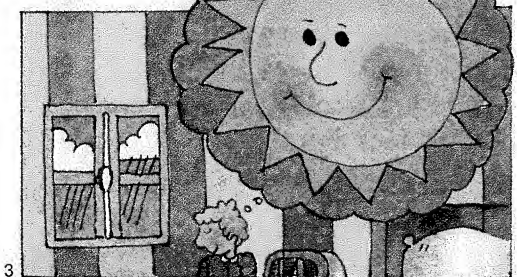
KATHY: What are you doing?



RICHARD: I'm dreaming.

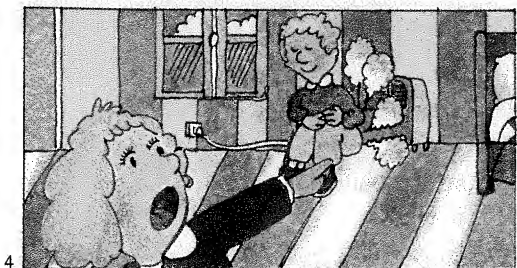
I'm sitting on the beach in the sun.

KATHY: No, you aren't. You're sitting on the floor in your bedroom.



RICHARD: The sun's shining, and the sky's blue.

KATHY: The sun isn't shining. It's raining, and the sky's grey.



RICHARD: It's very hot.

KATHY: Richard! Your trousers! Look! They're burning!

Numbers

1 one
2 two
3 three
4 four
5 five
6 six
7 seven
8 eight
9 nine
10 ten

11 eleven
12 twelve
13 thirteen
14 fourteen
15 fifteen
16 sixteen
17 seventeen
18 eighteen
19 nineteen
20 twenty

Summary

I'm You're He's We're You're They're	dreaming.
---	-----------

I'm not You aren't He isn't We aren't You aren't They aren't	dreaming.
---	-----------

Am I Are you Is he Are we Are you Are they	dreaming?
---	-----------

Yes,	I am. you are. he is. we are. you are. they are.
------	---

No,	I'm not. you aren't. he isn't. we aren't. you aren't. they aren't.
-----	---

Revision exercises: 1

Exercise 1

Example :

Richard / sister / Kathy
Hello! My name's Richard and
this is my sister Kathy.

1. Brian / sister / Jill
2. Kathy / friend / Jill
3. Richard / dog / Bill
4. Jill / teacher / Mrs Brown
5. Brian / friend / Richard

Exercise 2

Example :

Is this your hat?
Is this your hat? Yes, it is.

1. Is this your umbrella?
2. Is this your dog?
3. Are these your books?
4. Are these your shoes?
5. Are these your trousers?

Exercise 3

Example :

Mrs Brown / teacher
This is Mrs Brown, she's a teacher.

1. Mr Hat / teacher
2. Joe Gold / actor
3. Jim / window-cleaner
4. Mr Brown / policeman
5. Mrs Black / teacher

Exercise 4

Example :

bath / bathroom
The bath's in the bathroom.

1. bed / bedroom
2. cake / kitchen
3. trees / garden
4. books / bag
5. pictures / living-room

Exercise 5

Example :

trees / green
What colour are trees?
They're usually green.

1. bananas / yellow
2. teeth / white
3. clouds / grey
4. chocolates / brown
5. trees / green

Exercise 6

Example :

pen / Kathy
Is this your pen?
No, it isn't. It's Kathy's pen.

1. dog / Richard
2. umbrella / Mr Hill
3. bag / Mrs Hill
4. book / Jill
5. ball / Brian

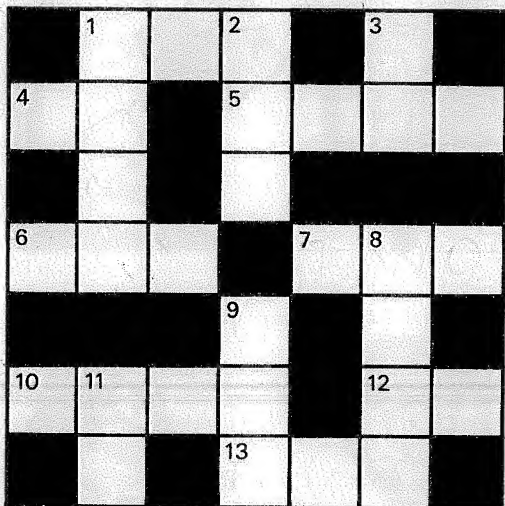
Crossword

Across

1. ... in that seat!
4. "Are you English?" "..., I'm not."
5. They're wearing ... and coats.
6. The sun's shining and the ... is blue.
7. 2.
10. A cup of coffee and a piece of ..., please.
12. "Are you reading?" "Yes, I ..."
13. "Are you dreaming?" "No, I'm ..."

Down

1. Look! He's wearing one shoe and one ...
2. He's in ... living-room.
3. They're ... the theatre.
8. ... time is it?
9. Whose pen is this? It Richard's ...
11. It's ... umbrella.



Exercise 7

Example :

pen / this

Whose pen is this?

1. hat / this
2. car / that
3. books / these
4. shoes / those
5. trousers / these

Exercise 8

Example :

Kathy / dress / red

Kathy's dress is red.

1. Kathy / pen / blue
2. Richard / dog / brown
3. Mr Hill / umbrella / black
4. Brian / shoes / brown
5. Jill / trousers / green

Exercise 9

Example :

wear / red pullovers

They're wearing red pullovers.

1. wear / black shoes
2. carry / big bags
3. read / English books
4. wear / blue socks
5. look at / pictures

Exercise 10

Example :

Mrs Hill / read / a book

Mrs Hill's reading a book.

1. Kathy / watch / television
2. Richard and Brian / play / in the garden
3. Mr Hill / do / the washing-up
4. Jill / sit / in the living-room
5. Mrs Hill / wear / a brown dress

Exercise 11

Example :

Is Mrs Hill reading?

Is Mrs Hill reading? Yes, she is.

1. Is Mr Hill doing the washing-up?
2. Are Brian and Richard playing?
3. Is Kathy watching television?
4. Are Mrs Hill and Kathy sitting in the living-room?
5. Is Bill sitting on the floor?

Exercise 12

Example :

Is Mrs Hill dreaming?

Is Mrs Hill dreaming? No, she isn't.

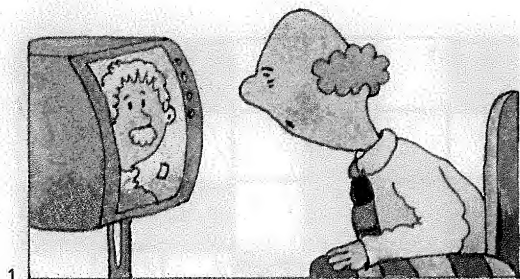
1. Is Kathy dreaming?
2. Is it raining?
3. Is the cake burning?
4. Are they playing?
5. Are they carrying bags?

Can he see?

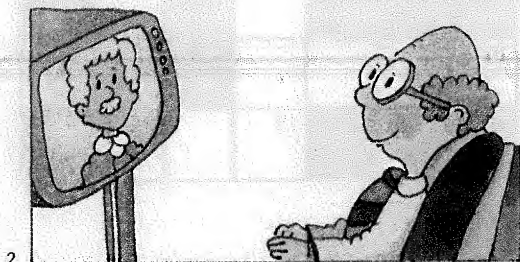
UNIT

6

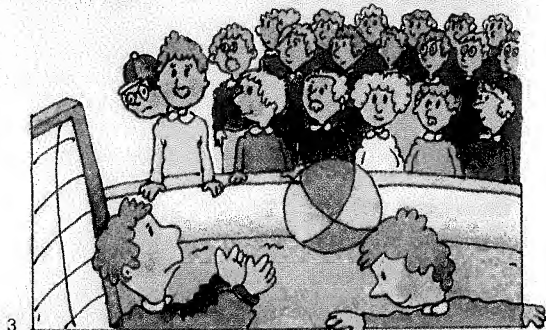
can, can't



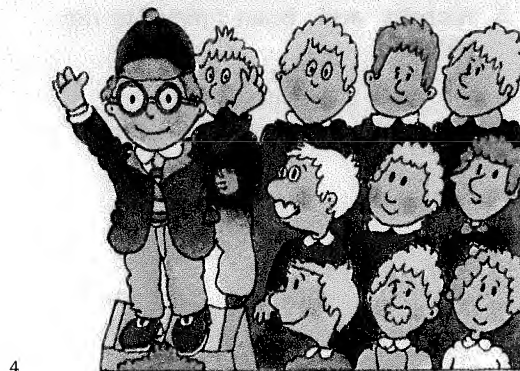
Mr Hill's watching television.
He can't see.
He isn't wearing his glasses.



He can see now.
He's wearing his glasses.



Brian and Richard are
at a football match.
Brian can't see.
He's standing behind a tall man.



Brian can see now.
He's standing on a box.

Practise the questions and answers

- 1 Can Mr Hill see?
No, he can't.
Why can't he see?
Because he isn't wearing his glasses.
2. Can he see now?
Yes, he can.
Why can he see?
Because he's wearing his glasses.

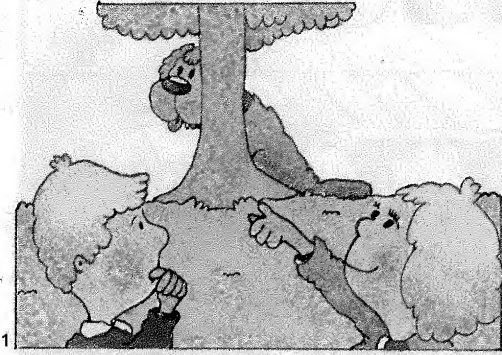
3. Can Brian see?
No, he can't.
Why can't he see?
Because he's standing behind a tall man.
4. Can Brian see now?
Yes, he can.
Why can he see?
Because he's standing on a box.

Can you see them?

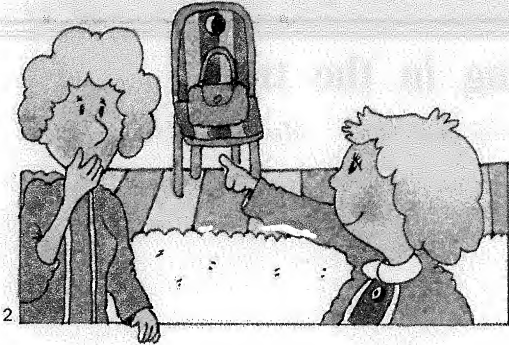
UNIT

6

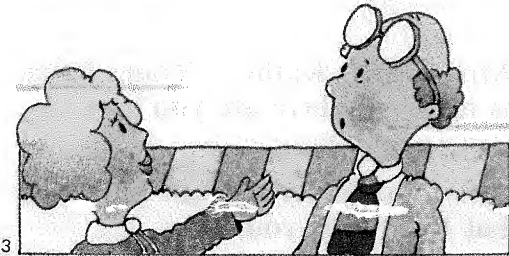
can, can't
object pronouns



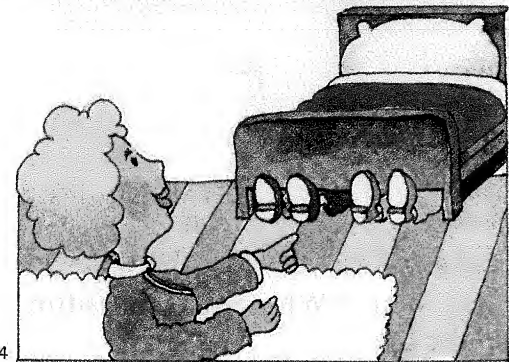
RICHARD: Can you see Bill?
KATHY: Yes, I can see him.
RICHARD: Where is he?
KATHY: He's behind that tree.



Mrs HILL: Can you see my bag?
KATHY: Yes, I can see it.
Mrs HILL: Where is it?
KATHY: It's on the chair.



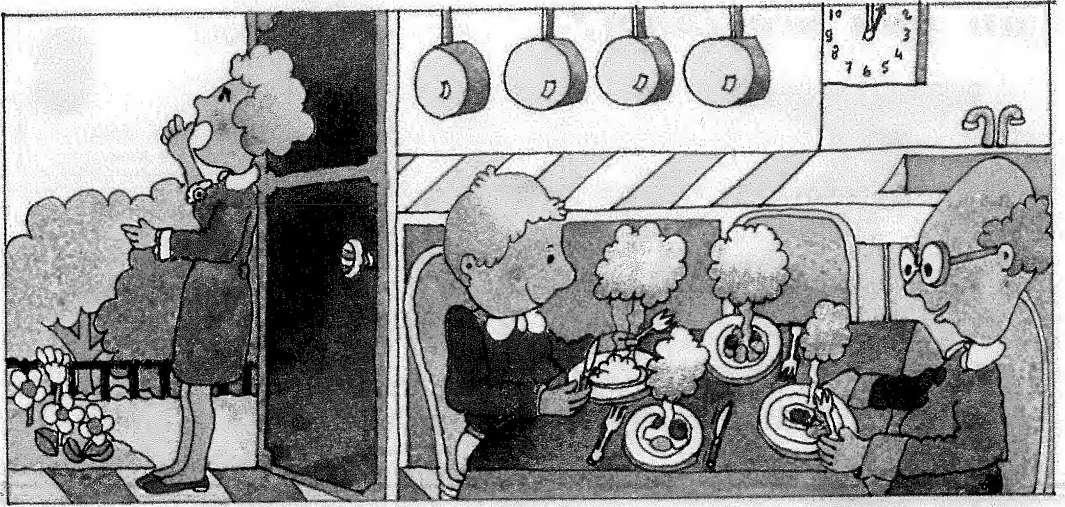
Mr HILL: Can you see my glasses?
Mrs HILL: Yes, I can see them.
Mr HILL: Where are they?
Mrs HILL: They're on your head.



RICHARD & KATHY: Can you see us, Mum?
Mrs HILL: Yes, I can see you.
RICHARD & KATHY: Where are we?
Mrs HILL: You're under the bed.

Practise the questions and answers

- Can Richard see Bill?
Can Kathy see him?
- Can Mrs Hill see her bag?
Can Kathy see it?
- Can Mr Hill see his glasses?
Can Mrs Hill see them?
- Can Mrs Hill see Richard and Kathy?
Can you see them?



Why are you sitting in the tree?

It's one o'clock. Mr Hill and Richard are having their lunch. Mrs Hill's calling Kathy.



Mrs HILL: Kathy! Your lunch is ready. Where are you?

KATHY: I'm here.

Mrs HILL: Where? I can hear you, but I can't see you.



KATHY: I'm sitting in the tree.

Mrs HILL: Why are you sitting in the tree?

KATHY: I'm reading.



Mrs HILL: Well, we're having our lunch. Are you coming?

KATHY: I can't come, Mum.

Mrs HILL: Why can't you come?

KATHY: Because Bill's playing the ladder.

Passage for Comprehension

Kathy and her friend Jill are at the cinema. The film's very exciting, but Kathy isn't watching it. She's sitting behind a very tall woman. The woman's wearing a big hat and Kathy can't see.

1. Where's Kathy?
2. Where's Jill?
3. Who's Jill?
4. Is the film exciting?
5. Is Kathy watching it?
6. Where's she sitting?
7. What's the woman wearing?
8. Can Kathy see?
9. Why can't she see?

Summary

I		
You		
He		
She	can/can't	see.
We		
You		
They		

Can you come?	Yes, I can. No, I can't.
---------------	-----------------------------

Richard can see	me. you. him, her, it. us. you. them.
-----------------	--

What's he waiting for?

UNIT

7

present continuous:
verb + preposition



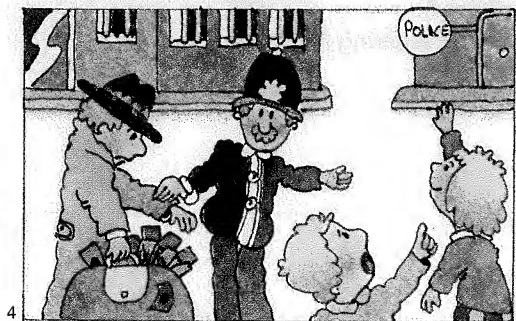
Look at that man!
He's wearing a black hat.
He's carrying a big bag.
He's going to the bank.



Where is he now? Look!
He's waiting for a taxi.
He's reading a newspaper.



Richard and Kathy are
looking at the man.
They're talking to a policeman.



They're all going to the
police station.
The man's a thief.
His bag's full of money.

Practise the questions and answers

- What's the man wearing?
What's he carrying?
Where's he going?
- What's he waiting for?
What's he reading?
- Who are Richard and Kathy looking at?
Who are they talking to?
- Where are they all going?
Is the man a teacher?
Is his bag empty?

It isn't very good, is it?

UNIT

7

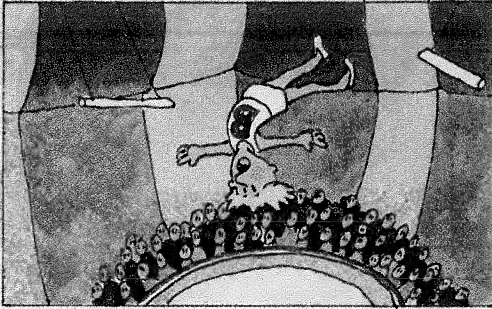
present continuous:
question tags



Richard and Kathy are at the circus.

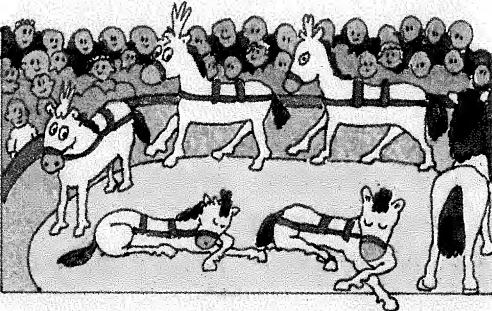
RICHARD: Look at that lion!
It's hungry, isn't it?

KATHY: Yes, it is. It's eating the
man's arm!



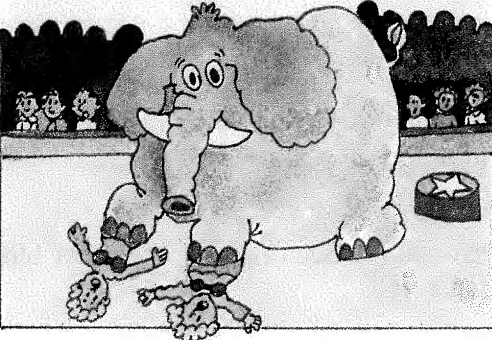
RICHARD: Look at that man!
He isn't very good, is he?

KATHY: No, he isn't. He's falling!



RICHARD: Look at those horses!
They're tired, aren't they?

KATHY: Yes, they are. They're
asleep!

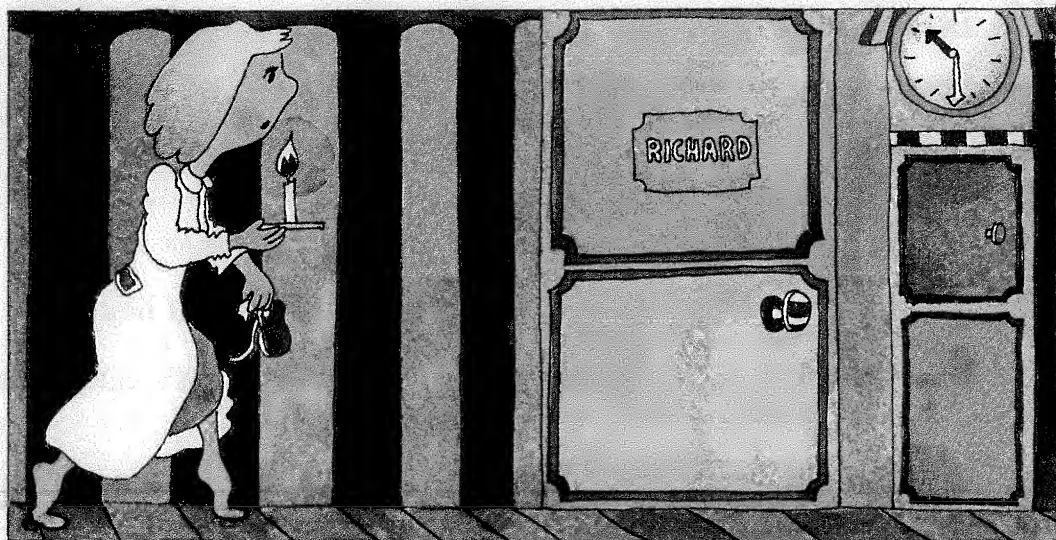


RICHARD: Look at those girls!
They aren't very comfortable, are
they?

KATHY: No, they aren't.
The elephant's standing on them!

Practise the questions and answers

1. Who's Richard talking to?
What are Richard and Kathy looking at?
The lion's eating the man's arm, isn't it?
2. Who are they looking at?
The man's falling, isn't he?
3. What are they looking at?
The horses are asleep, aren't they?
4. Who are they looking at?
The elephant's standing on the girls,
isn't it?



Under the blankets

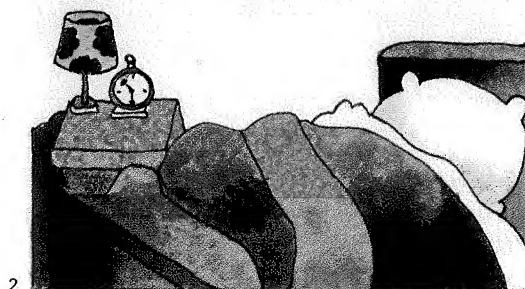
It's half past ten, but Kathy can't sleep. She's going to Richard's bedroom.



KATHY: Richard, where are you?

RICHARD: I'm in bed.

KATHY: Where? I can't see you.



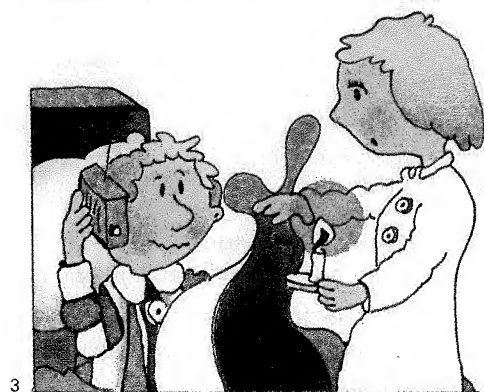
RICHARD: I'm under the blankets.

KATHY: What are you doing?

RICHARD: Sssh! Be quiet!

KATHY: Why?

RICHARD: Because it's half past ten, isn't it?



KATHY: Yes, it is. But why are you under the blankets?

RICHARD: Because I'm listening.

KATHY: What are you listening to?

RICHARD: I'm listening to the radio.

Passage for Comprehension

Brian's at school. He's having a French lesson. The teacher's talking to the class in French. Brian's friends are listening to her, but Brian isn't listening. He's very tired. He's sitting behind his French book. He's asleep. His French book isn't very interesting, but it's a big book, and his teacher can't see him.

1. Where's Brian?
2. Is he having an English lesson?
3. Who's the teacher talking to?
4. What are Brian's friends doing?
5. Is Brian listening?
6. Why isn't he listening?
7. Where's he sitting?
8. Is he reading his French book?
9. Can his teacher see him?
10. Why can't she see him?

Summary

He's looking.
What's he looking at?
He's looking at a picture.

He's listening.
What's he listening to?
He's listening to the radio.

He's talking.
Who's he talking to?
He's talking to Richard.

He's waiting.
What's he waiting for?
He's waiting for a taxi.

I'm		aren't I?
He's		isn't he?
She's		isn't she?
It's	English,	isn't it?
We're	going,	aren't we?
You're		aren't you?
They're		aren't they?

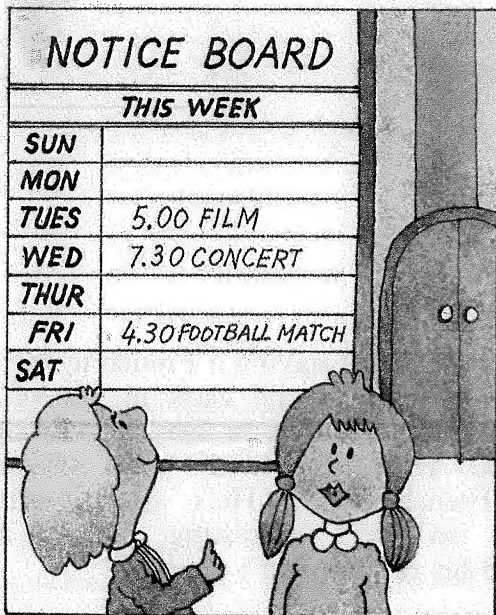
I'm not		am I?
He isn't		is he?
She isn't		is she?
It isn't	English,	is it?
We aren't	going,	are we?
You aren't		are you?
They aren't		are they?

There's a film on Tuesday

UNIT

8

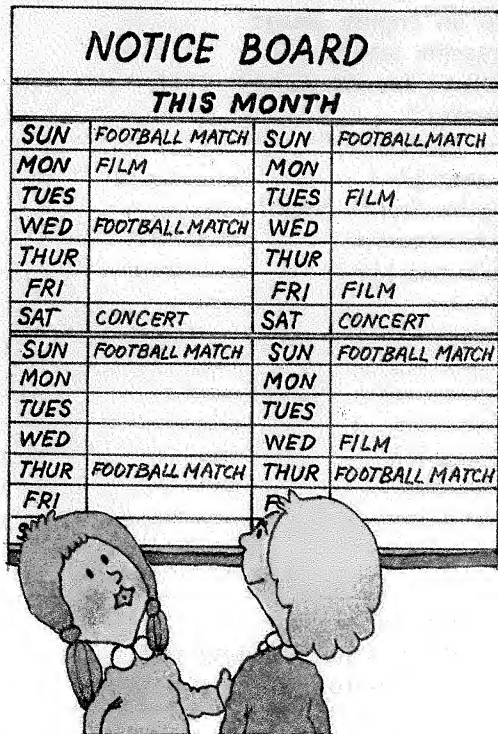
there is, there are



Kathy's at school. She's looking at the notice board. Her friend Jill's talking to her.

JILL: What's happening this week, Kathy?

KATHY: There's a film on Tuesday. There's a concert on Wednesday. And there's a football match on Friday.



JILL: What's happening this month?

KATHY: There are four films. There are two concerts. And there are seven football matches!

JILL: Ugh! Football!

Practise the questions and answers

What's happening on Tuesday?

What's happening on Wednesday?

What's happening on Friday?

How many films are there this month?

How many concerts are there?

How many football matches are there?

Is there a film on Tuesday?

Yes, there is.

Is there a film on Wednesday?

No, there isn't.

Are there four films this month?

Yes, there are.

Are there four concerts?

No, there aren't.

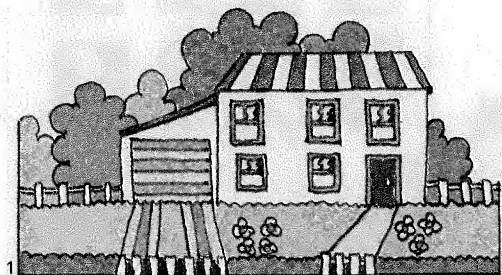
... ask and answer more questions like these.

Richard and Kathy's house

UNIT

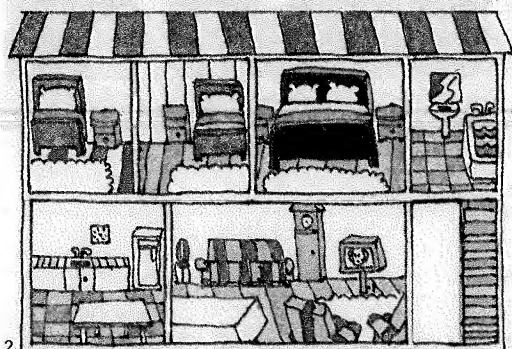
8

there is, there are

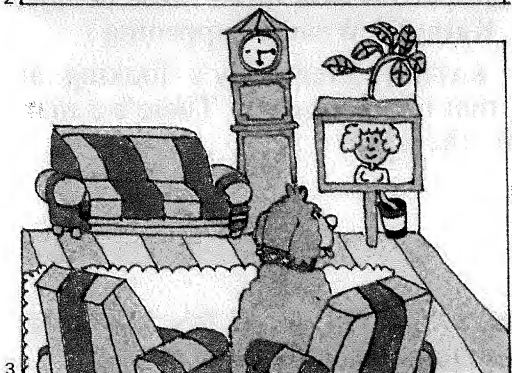


This is Richard and Kathy's house.
There's a garden in front of
the house.

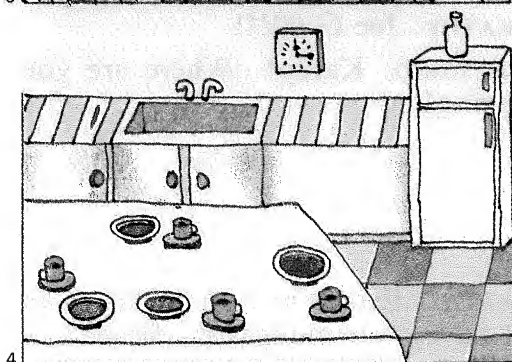
There's a garage next to the house.



There are six rooms in the house.
There's a living-room, a kitchen,
a bathroom and three bedrooms.



This is the living-room.
There are two armchairs
and a sofa in the room.
There's a television in the corner.
There's a plant behind it,
and there's a clock next to it.
Bill's sitting in front of the
television.



This is the kitchen.
There's a fridge in the corner.
There's a bottle of milk
on the fridge.
There are four cups and
four plates on the table.
There's a clock on the wall.

Practise the questions and answers

Where's the garden?

Where are the armchairs?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

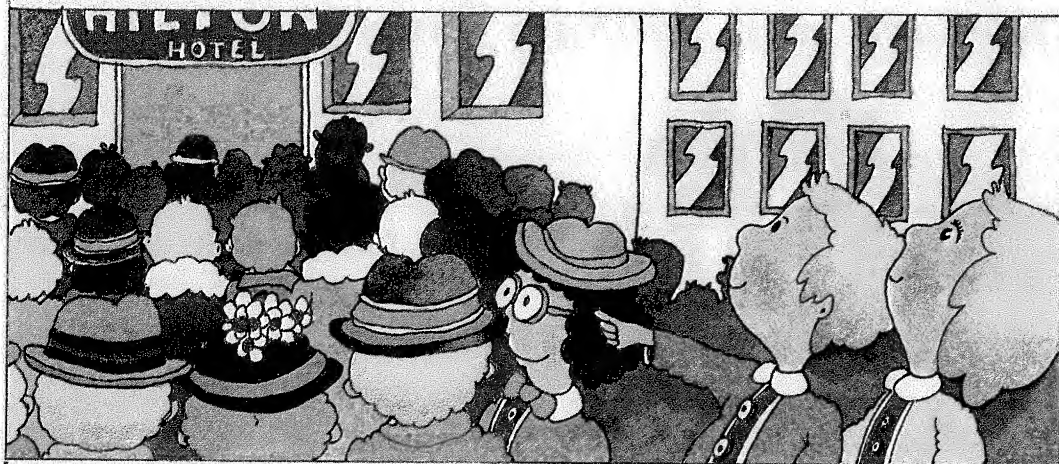
There's a garage next to the house,
isn't there?

Yes, there is.

There are six rooms in the house,
aren't there?

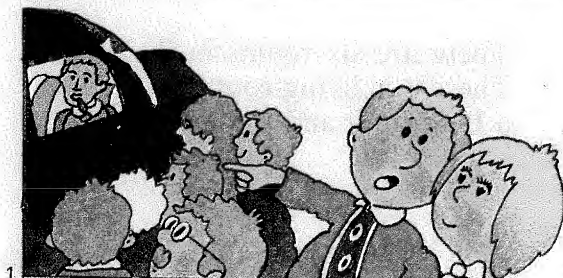
Yes, there are.

... ask and answer more questions like these.



The man in the big black car

Kathy and Richard are in the street. The street's full of people.



RICHARD: Look at all those people, Kathy! What's happening?

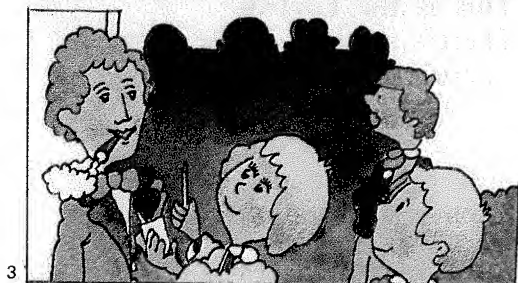
KATHY: Everybody's looking at that big black car. There's a man in the car.



RICHARD: Oh, look! It's Joe Gold, the famous actor.

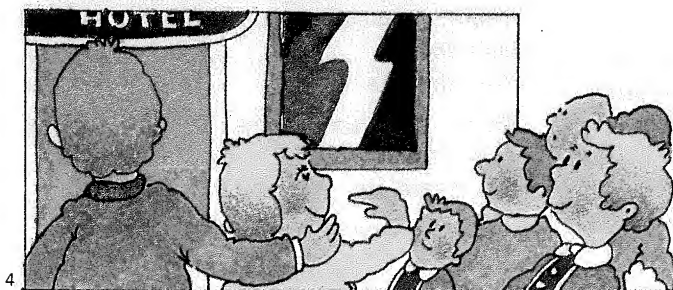
KATHY: Joe Gold!!!

RICHARD: Kathy! Where are you going?



KATHY: Excuse me, Mr Gold! Can I have your autograph, please?

JOE GOLD: Yes, certainly. But look at all these people!



JOE GOLD: Come to my hotel, and have a cup of tea with me!

KATHY: Oh, thank you, Mr Gold. Come on, Richard! We're going to Joe Gold's hotel.

Passage for Comprehension

It's four o'clock. Mrs Hill's sitting in an armchair in the living-room. She's watching an interesting film on television. There's a table next to her, and there's a plate on the table. There are four sandwiches on the plate.

Bill's in the living-room too. He isn't watching the film. He's hungry. He's looking at the sandwiches on the table. They're very interesting.

It's quarter past four. Mrs Hill's hungry now. But where are her sandwiches? There's an empty plate on the table. Bill's asleep in the garden.

1. What time is it?
2. Where's Mrs Hill sitting?
3. What's she doing?
4. Where's the table?
5. What's on the table?
6. How many sandwiches are there on the plate?
7. Is Bill watching the film?
8. What's he looking at? Why?
9. Are there four sandwiches on the plate at quarter past four?
10. What's on the table now?
11. Where's Bill?

Summary

There is a plate	on the table.
There are four plates	

Is there a plate	on the table?
Are there four plates	

Yes, there is.
No, there isn't.
Yes, there are.
No, there aren't.

There's	a plate	on the table,	isn't there?
There isn't			is there?
There are	four plates		aren't there?
There aren't			are there?

He's got three cars

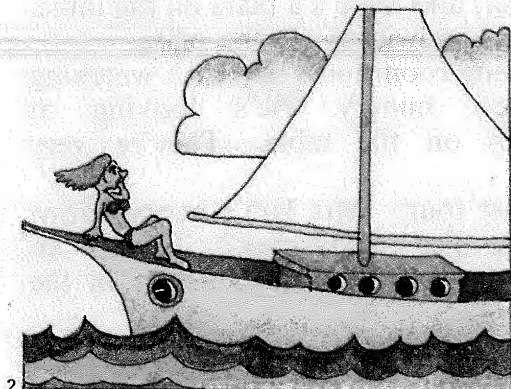
UNIT

9

have got



This is Joe Gold.
He's a famous actor.
He's very rich.
He's got three cars.



He's got a boat.
He's got a beautiful wife.



They've got a big house in
Monte Carlo.
They've got a swimming-pool.
They've got a lot of money.

Practise the questions and answers

What has Joe got?

What have Mr and Mrs Gold got?

Has Joe got three cars?

Yes, he has.

Have Mr and Mrs Gold got a big house?

Yes, they have.

.. ask and answer more questions like these.

She hasn't got her key

UNIT

9

have got



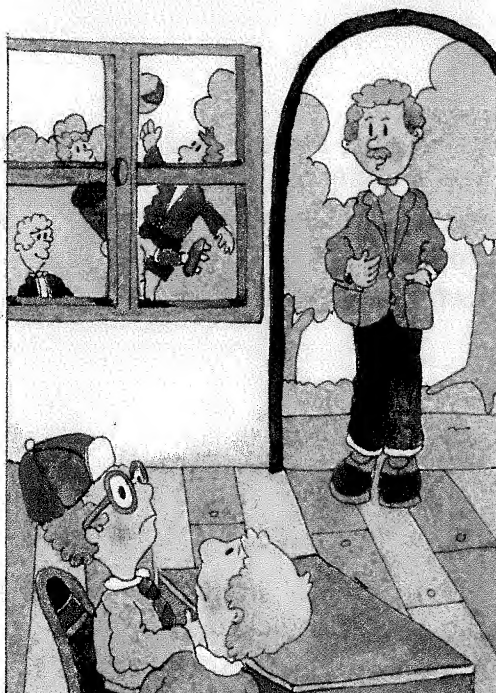
It's raining. Mrs Hill's standing in the garden. She can't open the door, because her key's on the table in the living-room. Mr Hill's coming into the garden.

Mr HILL: Hello, dear. Why are you standing in the rain?

Mrs HILL: Because I can't open the door.

Mr HILL: Why not?

Mrs HILL: I haven't got my key.



Richard and Brian aren't very happy. They're in the classroom, but their friends are playing football. The teacher's talking to them.

TEACHER: Why are you sitting in the classroom?

RICHARD: Because we can't play football.

TEACHER: Why not?

RICHARD: We haven't got our football boots.

Practise the questions and answers

Why can't Mrs Hill open the door?

Because she hasn't got her key.

Why can't Richard and Brian play football?

Because they haven't got their boots.

Has Mrs Hill got her key?

No, she hasn't.

Have Richard and Brian got their boots?

No, they haven't.

Mrs Hill hasn't got her key, has she?

No, she hasn't.

Mr Hill's got his key, hasn't he?

Yes, he has.

Richard and Brian haven't got their boots, have they?

No, they haven't.

Their friends have got their boots, haven't they? Yes, they have.



Where's the car?

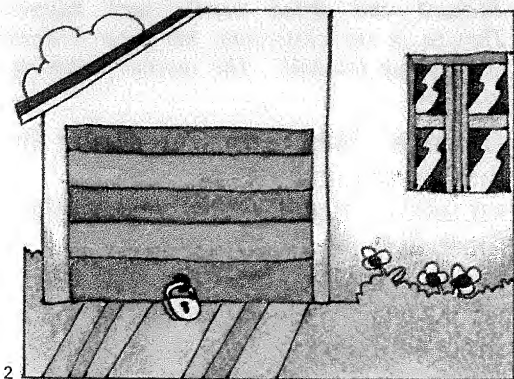
Richard and Kathy are going to school. Their father's standing at the bus-stop.



RICHARD: Hello, Dad. Why are you waiting for the bus?

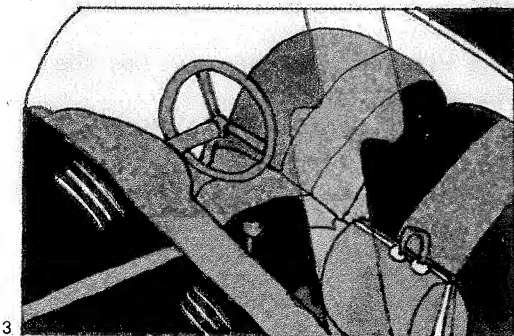
Mr HILL: Because I haven't got my car.

KATHY: Where is it?



Mr HILL: It's in the garage, and the garage is locked.

RICHARD: But you've got a key, haven't you, Dad?



Mr HILL: Yes, I have. But the key's in my bag.

KATHY: Well, where's your bag?

Mr HILL: It's in the car.

Passage for Comprehension

Kathy's very happy. She's got Joe Gold's autograph. Joe's in his hotel. He can't go into the street, because the street's full of people. The people aren't very happy, because they haven't got Joe's autograph. They're waiting for him. But Joe can see a man at the window. There's a pen in his hand. Who is it? It's the window-cleaner!

1. Why is Kathy happy?
2. Joe's in his hotel, isn't he?
3. Can he go into the street? Why not?
4. Are there a lot of people in the street?
5. Why aren't they happy?
6. Who are they waiting for?
7. Who's at the window?
8. What is there in his hand?
9. Who is it?

Summary

I've You've He's We've You've They've	got a car.
--	------------

I haven't You haven't He hasn't We haven't You haven't They haven't	got a car.
--	------------

Have I Have you Has he Have we Have you Have they	got a car?
--	------------

Yes,	I have. you have. he has. we have. you have. they have.
------	--

No,	I haven't. you haven't. he hasn't. we haven't. you haven't. they haven't.
-----	--

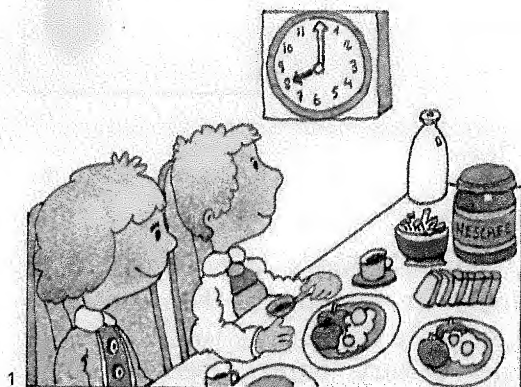
He's got a car, hasn't he? He hasn't got a car, has he?
You've got a car, haven't you? You haven't got a car, have you?

Some cups and some coffee

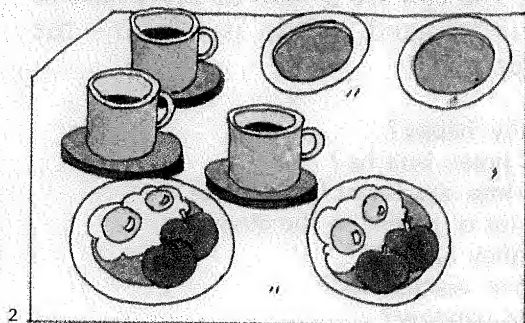
UNIT

10

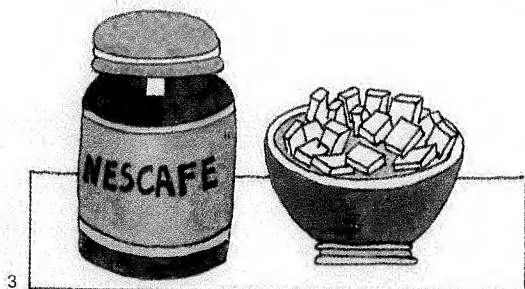
some, any



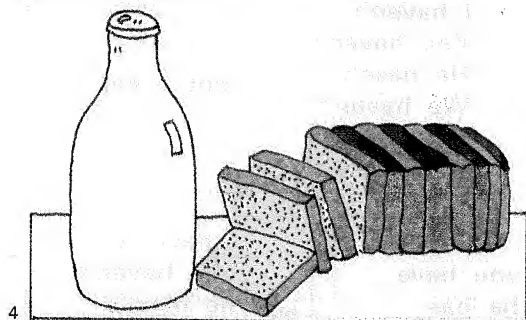
Richard and Kathy are having their breakfast. Look! What's on the table?



There are some cups.
There are some plates.
There are some eggs and
some tomatoes on the plates.



There's some coffee.
There's some sugar.



There's some milk.
And there's some bread.

Practise the questions and answers

Are there any cups on the table?
Are there any plates?
Are there any eggs?
Are there any tomatoes?

Is there any coffee?
Is there any sugar?
Is there any milk?
Is there any bread?

There isn't any chocolate

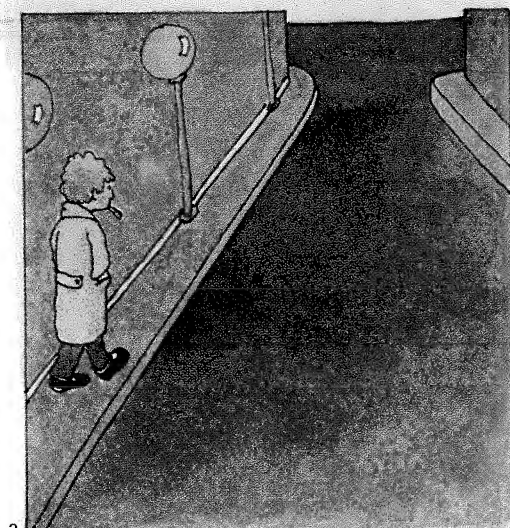
UNIT

10

some, any



It's three o'clock in the morning.
Joe Gold can leave his hotel now.



The street's empty.
There aren't any people.
There aren't any cars.
It's very quiet.
There isn't any noise.



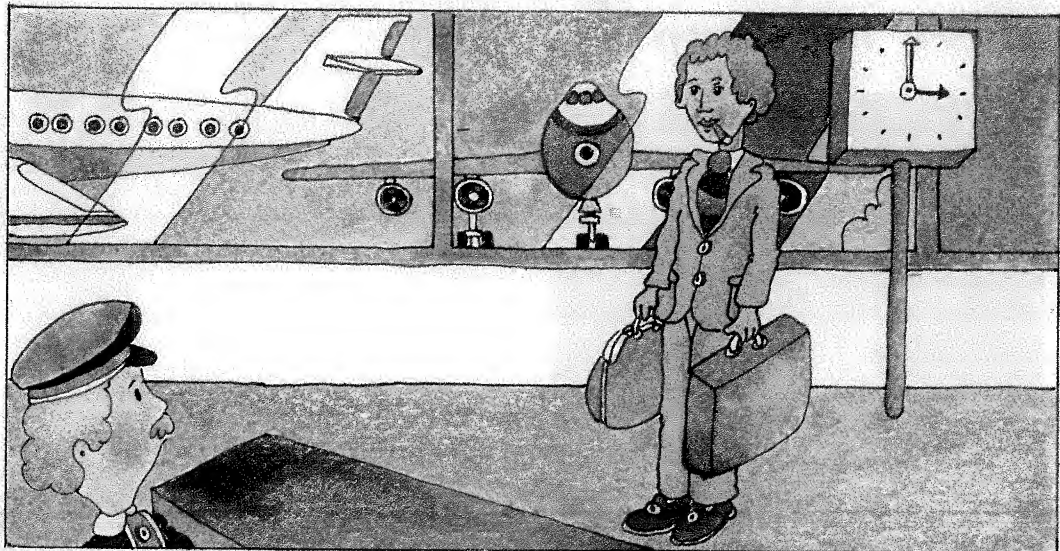
Joe's hungry, but there isn't
any chocolate!

Practise the questions and answers

Are there any people?

Is there any noise?

... ask and answer more questions like these.



What have you got in your bag?

It's three o'clock in the afternoon. Joe's at the airport. He's leaving England. He's going home to Monte Carlo. He's carrying a suitcase and a bag. He's talking to the customs officer.



CUSTOMS OFFICER: Good afternoon, sir. What have you got in your suitcase, please?

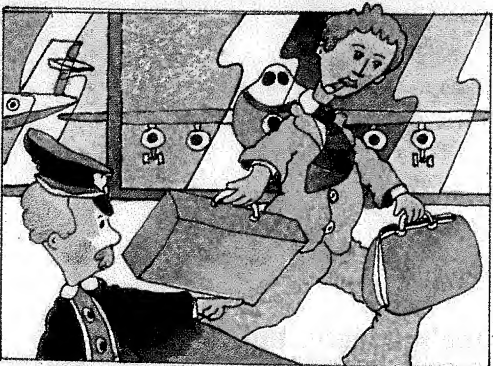
JOE: I've got some cigarettes and some whisky.

CUSTOMS OFFICER: How many cigarettes have you got?

JOE: I've got two hundred cigarettes.

CUSTOMS OFFICER: And how many bottles of whisky have you got?

JOE: I've got one bottle.

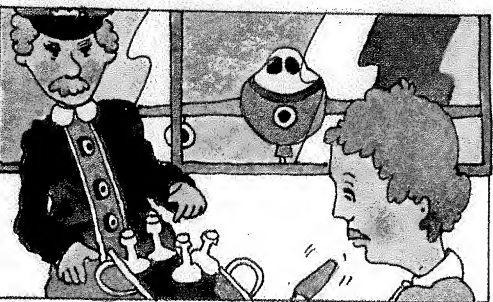


CUSTOMS OFFICER: Is that all, sir?

JOE: Yes, that's all.

CUSTOMS OFFICER: Fine! Thank you. Oh! Can I see your bag please, sir?

JOE: My bag? But there isn't any whisky in my bag.



CUSTOMS OFFICER: Well, what's this, sir?

Passage for Comprehension

It's Sunday afternoon. The sun's shining, and the sky's blue. Kathy and Jill are in the park. There are some girls in the park, but there aren't any boys. Now Kathy and Jill are in the street. There aren't any people in the cafés. Now they're going home. They're on the bus. There are three women on the bus, but there aren't any men. There's a football match on television this afternoon. All the men are at home!

1. Is it Sunday morning?
2. Is it raining?
3. Where are Kathy and Jill?
4. Are there any girls in the park?
5. Are there any boys in the park?
6. Are the cafés full of people?
7. Where are Jill and Kathy going?
8. How many people are there on the bus?
9. Where are all the men?
10. What are they doing?

Summary

There is	some	sugar	in the kitchen.
There are		eggs	

There isn't	any	sugar	in the kitchen.
There aren't		eggs	

Is there	any	sugar	in the kitchen.
Are there		eggs	

Revision exercises: 2

Exercise 1

Example :

He ... English.

He's English.

1. I ... at school.
2. He ... in his room.
3. They ... in the garden.
4. You ... English, aren't you?
5. We ... French.
6. ... she coming?
7. ... you a policeman?
8. ... I dreaming?
9. ... they playing football?
10. ... we ready?

Exercise 2

Example :

Whose shirt is this? (Mr Hill)

It's Mr Hill's shirt.

1. Whose pen is this? (my)
2. Whose books are these? (Brian)
3. Whose car is that? (his)
4. Whose swimming-pool is that? (Joe)
5. Whose trousers are these? (Kathy)
6. Whose bedroom is this? (our)
7. Whose glasses are these? (Mr Hill)
8. Whose coat is this? (Jill)
9. Whose house is that? (their)
10. Whose suitcase is this? (her)

Exercise 3

Draw five pictures, and write 5 sentences with an adjective.

Example :

It's a black umbrella.

Exercise 4

Example :

He (read) a book.

He's reading a book.

1. He (look at) some pictures.
2. They (leave) the house.
3. She (listen to) the radio.
4. I (open) the window.
5. We (watch) television.
6. They (go) to school.
7. He (wear) a white shirt.
8. She (sit) on the floor.
9. They (talk to) their friends.
10. He (play) football.

Exercise 5

Example :

He / reading a book

Is he reading a book?

1. The sun / shining
2. They / standing at the bus-stop
3. He / doing the washing-up
4. It / raining
5. You / going home

Example :

They / come

They aren't coming.

6. They / listen
7. I / go
8. She / talk
9. We / look
10. He / eat

Exercise 6

Draw a picture.

What are the people in the picture doing?

Write sentences.

Example :

My brother's in the living-room.

He's watching television.

Exercise 7

Example :

He / see us

Can he see us?

1. He / come to the football match
2. We / play football now
3. You / ask him
4. I / have a piece of cake
5. She / see them

Example :

He can see us.

He can see us, but she can't see us.

6. He can see you.
7. He can read it.
8. He can hear them.
9. He can go to the park.
10. He can answer these questions.

Exercise 8

Example :

She / look / some pictures

She's looking at some pictures.

1. He / look / the teacher
2. She / listen / the radio
3. We / wait / the bus
4. They / talk / a policeman
5. She / look / the notice board

Exercise 9

Complete these sentences with « there is » or « there are ».

1. ... some milk in the fridge.
2. ... a good film on television.
3. ... a lot of people in the street.
4. ... some bottles in his suitcase.
5. ... some bread on the table.
6. ... some string in the kitchen.
7. ... four books in my bag.
8. ... a man at the door.
9. ... a living-room and two bedrooms.
10. ... twelve houses in our street.

Exercise 10

Example :

He / a big house

He's got a big house.

1. He / four sisters
2. I / a dog
3. They / a lot of money
4. You / the tickets
5. We / some chocolate
6. She / eight brothers
7. I / a lot of books
8. They / their football boots
9. You / my pen
10. He / three cars

Exercise 11

Example :

He / a red pullover

Has he got a red pullover?

1. They / their suitcases
2. You / a key
3. She / an interesting job
4. We / our tickets
5. She / Joe's autograph

Example :

I / my book

I haven't got my book.

6. I / my coat
7. He / a television
8. She / a very exciting job
9. We / the car today
10. They / a swimming-pool

Exercise 12

Example :

Is he coming? Yes,

Is he coming? Yes, he is.

1. Is he doing the washing-up? Yes,
2. Are they wearing coats? Yes,
3. Are they listening? No,
4. Is she wearing black shoes? No,
5. Have they got their key? Yes,
6. Has he got a car? No,
7. Have we got good seats? Yes,
8. Is there a notice board in the classroom? Yes,
9. Is there any bread in the kitchen? No,
10. Are there any people in the street? Yes,

Exercise 13

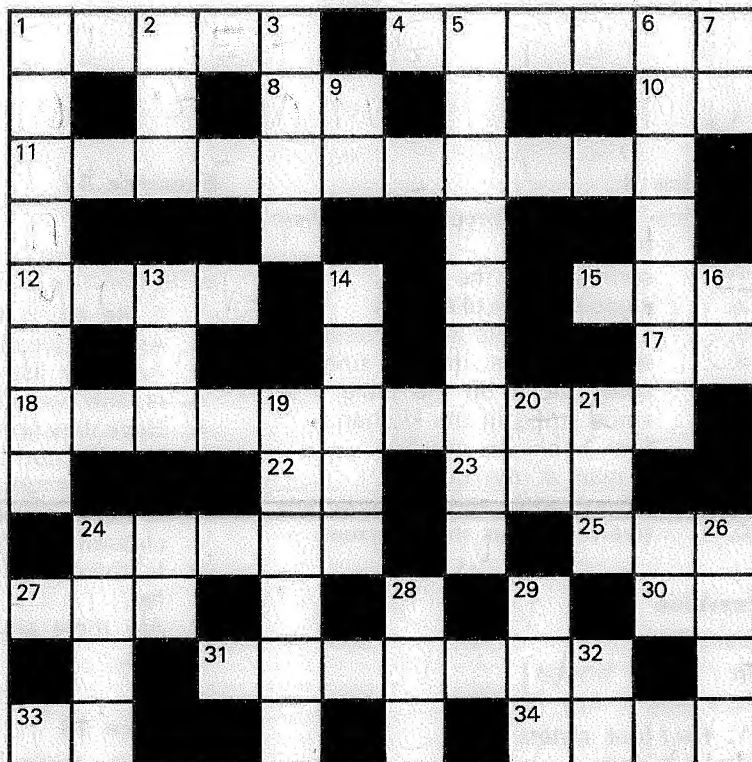
Complete these sentences with « a », « some » or « any ».

1. Have you got ... brothers?
2. There's ... chocolate in my room.
3. There are ... bananas in the bowl.
4. Can I have ... sandwich?
5. There aren't ... eggs in the fridge.
6. There are ... pictures on the wall.
7. There's ... swimming-pool in my garden.
8. She hasn't got ... friends.
9. There's ... sugar in the bowl.
10. Has he got ... money?

Exercise 14

Complete these sentences with question-tags.

1. They're watching television,
2. He isn't listening,
3. They aren't in the park,
4. She's French,
5. He's got a lot of friends,
6. She hasn't got any money,
7. They've got a television,
8. There isn't any sugar,
9. There are some men in the park,
10. We haven't got any string,



Crossword

Across

1. It's half past ten, but Kathy can't ... She isn't tired.
4. There are some big trees in our ...
8. "Are you ready?" "Yes, I ...".
10. "Can we come?" "..., you can't".
11. He's a policeman. It's a very ... job.
12. There's a bottle of ... in the fridge.
15. Mr Hill's wearing a grey coat and a black ...
17. "Are you coming?" "..., I'm not."
18. Kathy's looking at the ... at school. There are two films this week.
22. ... Richard here?
23. ..., two, three.
24. ... are seven days in a week.
25. What ... is it? It's Monday.
27. Mr and Mrs Hill are at ... theatre.
30. I'm talking to you. Are you listening to ...?
31. "It's very hot." "Yes! Your trousers are ...!"
32. Can I ... to the football match, please?
33. Is ... raining?
34. My name's Richard. What's ... name?

Down

1. There's a ... pool in Joe's garden.
2. You can't ... those! They're my chocolates.
3. Richard and Brian are playing football in the ...
5. They aren't coming this morning, they're coming this ...
6. Richard and Kathy are English. They're in ...
7. "Is Kathy French?" "..., she isn't".
9. I'm coming. Wait for ...!
13. Joe's got a ... of money.
14. This is my book, and ... are my books too.
16. They're going ... school.
19. They're at the They're watching the lions.
20. Have you got ... umbrella?
21. Tomatoes are usually ..., aren't they?
24. Look at ... man! It's Joe Gold, isn't it?
26. There are twelve months in a ...
28. $2 - 1 = \dots$
29. We haven't got ... sugar.

Goodbye, London

[illegible]

Now it's five o'clock in London.
I'm standing in the street.
It's five o'clock in London.
All the people are asleep.

Chorus

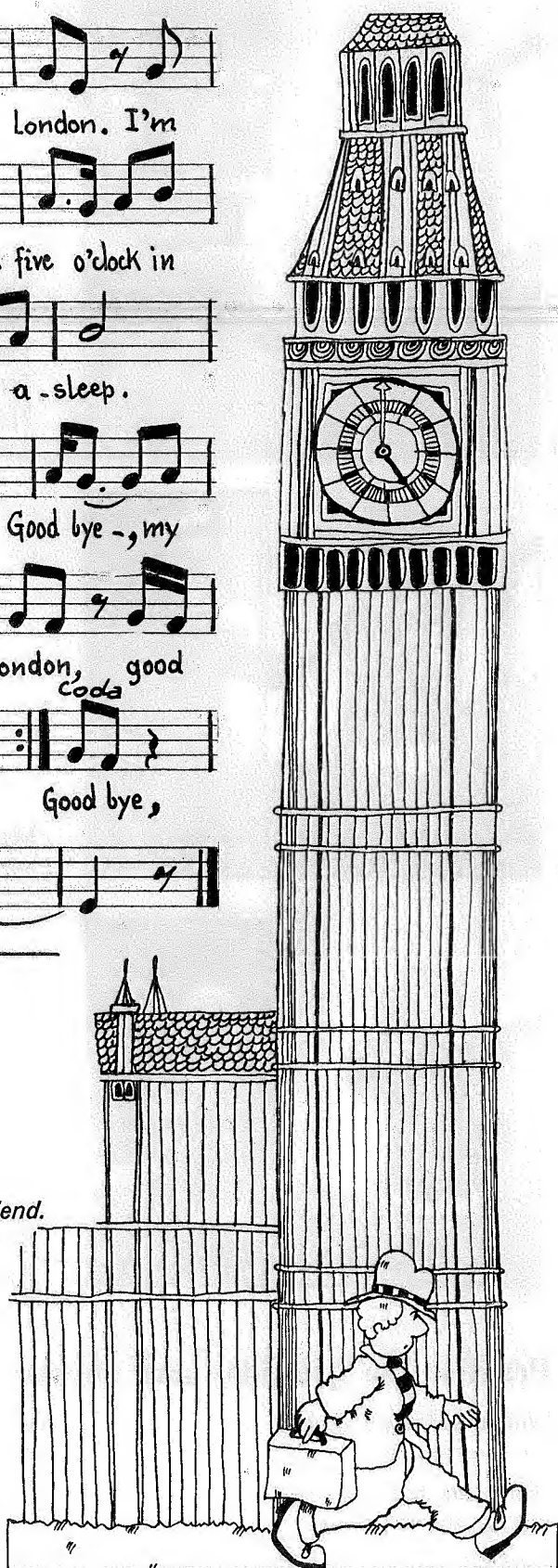
*Goodbye, London. Goodbye, my friend.
Goodbye, London, Goodbye.*

There's some money in my pocket.
I've got my ticket too.
I'm going to the airport.
Goodbye, I'm leaving you.

Chorus

Are you standing at your window?
Can you see me in the street?
Please listen! I'm leaving London.
Can you hear me? Are you asleep?

Chorus

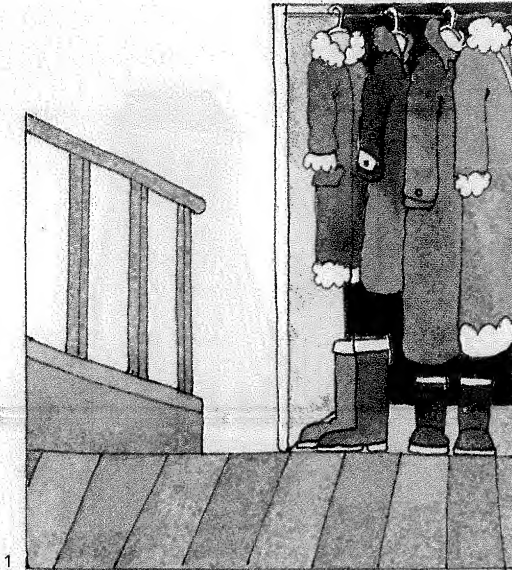


It's the red one

UNIT



the one, the ones



There are four coats in the hall.
The first coat's red.
The second coat's blue.
The third coat's grey.
The fourth coat's brown.
There are two pairs of boots in the hall, a red pair and a blue pair.



Mr Hill's coat is the grey one.
Mrs Hill's coat is the brown one.



Richard's coat is the blue one.
Richard's boots are the blue ones.
Kathy's coat is the red one.
Kathy's boots are the red ones.

Practise the questions and answers

Which is Kathy's coat?
It's the red one.

Which are Kathy's boots.
They're the red ones.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Whose coat is that?
Which coat?
The red one.
It's Kathy's coat.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

What's she giving them?

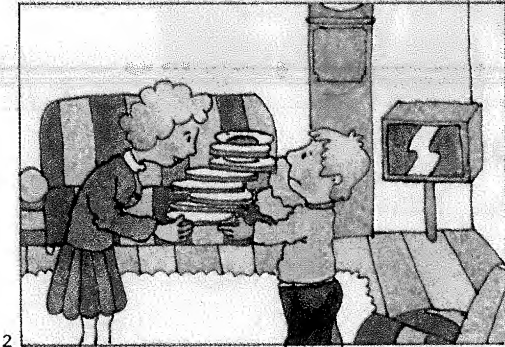
UNIT



direct, indirect object
imperative



Mrs Hill's doing the housework. Richard and Kathy are helping her.

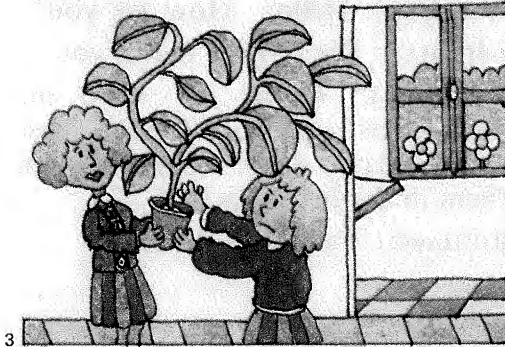


RICHARD: Give me those plates!
I can take them.

Mrs HILL: Thank you, dear. Can
you put them in the kitchen?

RICHARD: O.K. Mum.

Mrs HILL: Be careful!
Don't drop them!



KATHY: Give me that plant! I can
take it.

Mrs HILL: Thank you, dear. Can
you put it in the garden?

KATHY: O.K. Mum.

Mrs HILL: Be careful!
Don't drop it!



RICHARD: Give me those glasses!
I can take them.

Mrs HILL: Thank you, dear. Can
you put them on the table?

RICHARD: O.K. Mum.

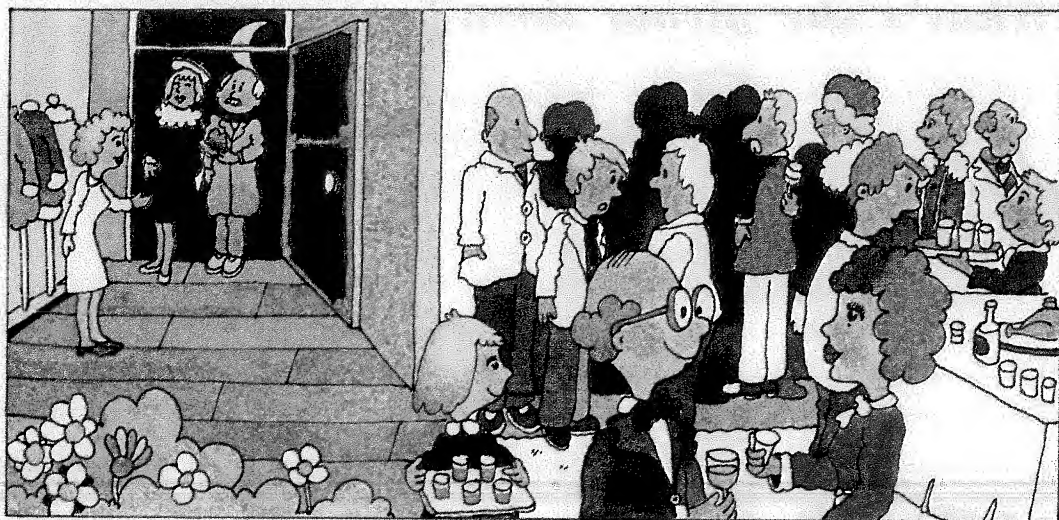
Mrs HILL: Be careful!
Don't drop them.

Practise the questions and answers

1. What's Mrs Hill giving Richard?
She's giving him some plates.

2. What's she giving Kathy?
She's giving her a plant.

3. What's she giving Richard?
She's giving him some glasses.



The party

Mr and Mrs Hill are having a party this evening. Richard and Kathy are helping them. Mr and Mrs Hat are at the door.



Mrs HILL: Hello. How are you?

Mrs HAT: We're fine, thank you.

Mrs HILL: Come in! Give me your coats! Richard! Take these coats please, dear! Can you put them in the bedroom?

RICHARD: Yes, O.K. Mum.



Mrs HILL: Kathy! Can you give Mr and Mrs Hat a drink, please?

KATHY: Yes, all right, Mum.

Mr HAT: Can I have a glass of beer please, Kathy?

Mrs HAT: And a glass of whisky for me, please.



KATHY: Certainly. Here you are.

Mr HAT: Who's the third glass for?

KATHY: The third one's for Bill. He's very thirsty.



Passage for Comprehension

It's eleven o'clock. Mr and Mrs Hat are leaving the party. They're going home. Mr Hill's sitting in his car in front of the house. He's waiting for them. Mrs Hill's giving them their coats. Mr Hat's coat is grey. There's a black coat in the bedroom, and there's a brown one too, but there isn't a grey one. Mr Hat can't find his coat. Now Mr Hill's coming into the house. Mr Hat's very happy, because he can see his coat. Mr Hill's wearing it.

1. What time is it?
2. What are Mr and Mrs Hat doing?
3. What's Mr Hill doing?
4. Where's his car?
5. Who's he waiting for?
6. What's Mrs Hill giving Mr and Mrs Hat?
7. What colour is Mr Hat's coat?
8. Is there a grey coat in the bedroom?
9. Can Mr Hat find his coat?
10. What's Mr Hill doing now?
11. Why is Mr Hat happy?

Summary

He's giving	me you him, her us you them	somemoney.
-------------	--	------------

Put them on the table!
Don't put them on the floor!

Which	is	your	coat?
	are		coats?

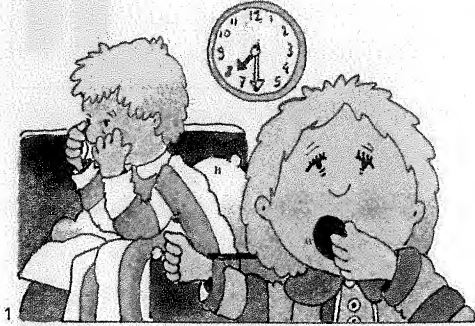
It's	the red	one.
They're		ones.

What do they usually do?

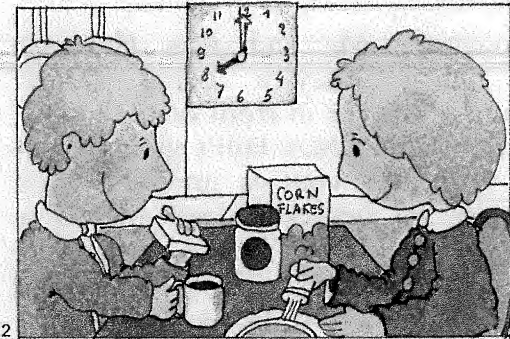
UNIT

12

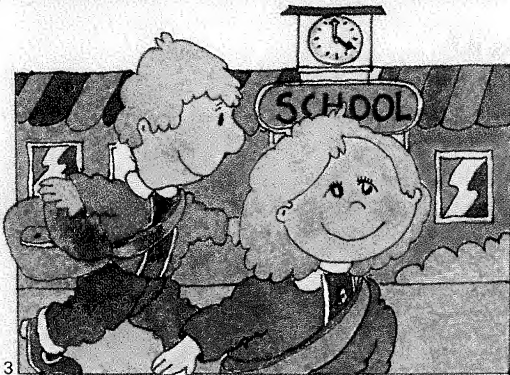
simple present



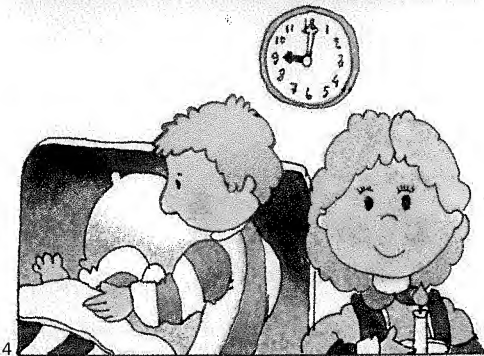
It's half past seven in the morning.
Kathy and Richard are getting up.
They usually get up
at half past seven.



It's eight o'clock.
They're having their breakfast.
They usually have their breakfast
at eight o'clock.



It's four o'clock in the afternoon.
They're going home.
They usually go home
at four o'clock.



It's nine o'clock in the evening.
They're going to bed.
They usually go to bed
at nine o'clock.

Practise the questions and answers

What time do Richard and Kathy get up?
What time do they have their breakfast?
What time do they go home?
What time do they go to bed?

Do they get up at half past seven?
Yes, they do.

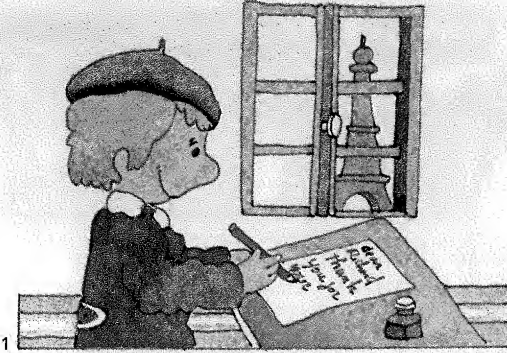
.. ask and answer more questions like this.

Where does he live?

UNIT

12

simple present



This is Richard's pen-friend.
His name's Pierre.
He's French.
He lives in France.
He speaks French.



This is Kathy's pen-friend.
Her name's Maria.
She's Italian.
She lives in Italy.
She speaks Italian.



This is Brian's pen-friend.
His name's Carlos.
He's Spanish.
He lives in Spain.
He speaks Spanish.



This is Jill's pen-friend.
Her name's Heidi.
She's German.
She lives in Germany.
She speaks German.

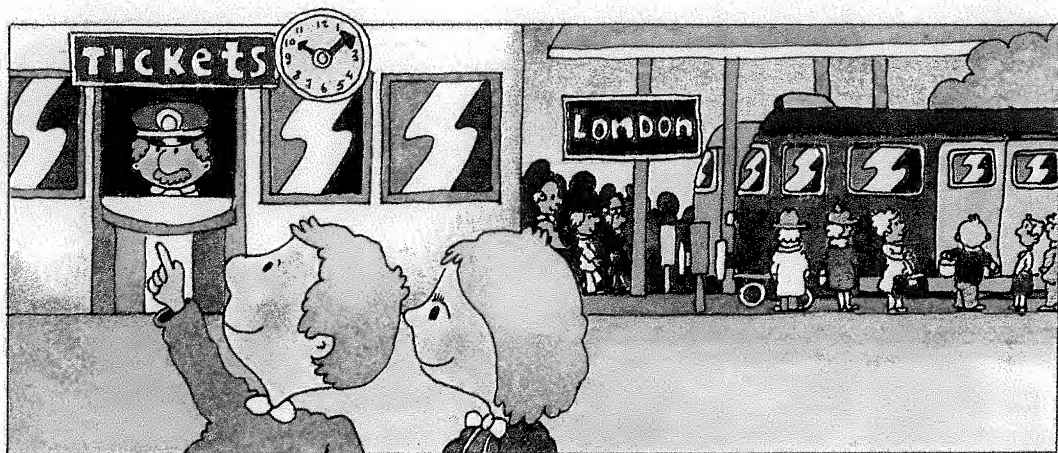
Practise the questions and answers

What nationality is Pierre?
Where does Pierre live?
What language does he speak?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Does Pierre live in France?
Yes, he does.

... ask and answer more questions like this.



Two tickets, please

Richard and Kathy's grandparents live in Brighton. Richard and Kathy visit them every month. They're visiting them today. They're at the station now. They're buying their tickets.

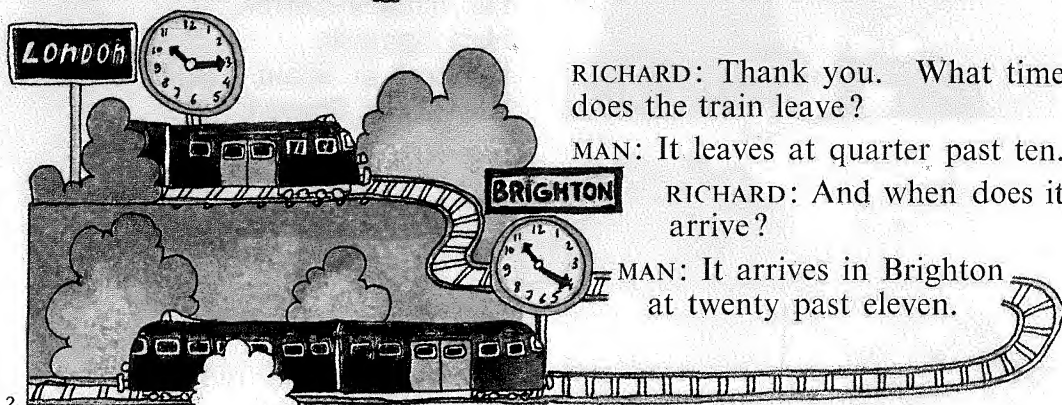


RICHARD: Can I have two tickets to Brighton, please?

MAN: Certainly. Do you want single tickets or return tickets?

RICHARD: Return tickets, please.

MAN: Here you are.

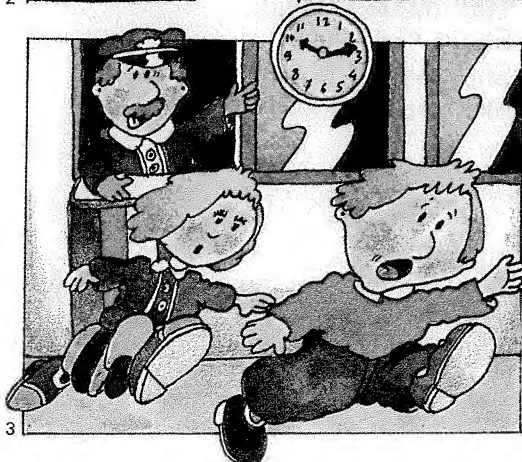


RICHARD: Thank you. What time does the train leave?

MAN: It leaves at quarter past ten.

RICHARD: And when does it arrive?

MAN: It arrives in Brighton at twenty past eleven.



RICHARD: Thank you. Have you got the time, please?

MAN: Yes. It's twelve minutes past ten. Hurry up!

RICHARD: Come on, Kathy! We've only got three minutes!

Passage for Comprehension

Every evening at half past nine Mrs Hill and Bill go to the park. At twenty-five past nine Bill carries Mrs Hill's coat into the living-room and he waits for her. When it rains, he gives her her umbrella. They leave the house and go to the park. Bill usually sees his friends in the park. At ten o'clock they go home. Bill usually arrives at the house first, because he's hungry. He has his dinner and he goes to bed. He sleeps in a box in the kitchen and dreams of his breakfast.

1. What do Mrs Hill and Bill do every evening?
2. What does Bill do at twenty-five past nine?
3. What does he give Mrs Hill when it rains?
4. Where do they go?
5. Who does Bill see in the park?
6. When do they go home?
7. Does Bill usually arrive at the house first? Why?
8. What does he do?
9. Where does he sleep?
10. What does he dream of?

Summary

What time	do I do you does he do we do you do they	get up?
-----------	---	---------

I get up You get up He gets up We get up You get up They get up	at eight o'clock every day.
--	--------------------------------

Do I Do you Does he Do we Do you Do they	get up at eight o'clock?
---	-----------------------------

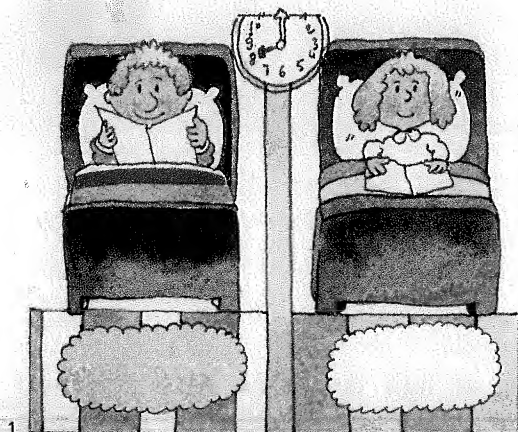
Yes,	I do. you do. he does. we do. you do. they do.
------	---

They don't get up early

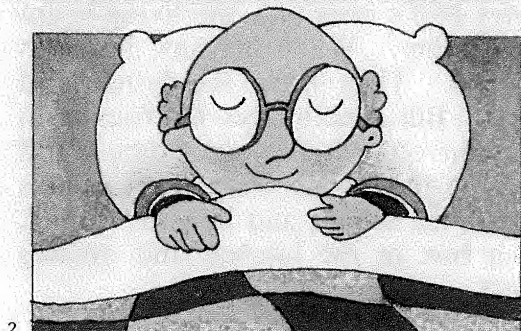
UNIT

13

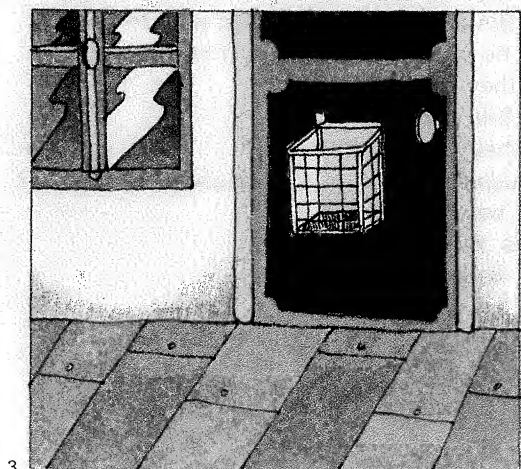
simple present



It's Sunday today.
It's eight o'clock in the morning.
Richard and Kathy are in bed.
They usually get up at half past seven, but they don't get up early on Sunday.
They don't go to school on Sunday.



Mr Hill's in bed too.
He doesn't work on Sunday.



There aren't any letters today.
The postman doesn't come on Sunday.

Practise the questions and answers

Are Richard and Kathy getting up early today?

No, they aren't.

Why not?

Because they don't get up early on Sunday.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Do they get up early on Sunday?

No, they don't.

Does Mr Hill work on Sunday?

No, he doesn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

They don't get up early on Sunday, do they?

No, they don't.

They usually get up early, don't they?

Yes, they do.

Mr Hill doesn't work on Sunday, does he?

No, he doesn't.

He works on Monday, doesn't he?

Yes, he does.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Where do you live, Mr Gold?

UNIT

13

simple present



Kathy and Richard want to write an article about Joe Gold for their school magazine. Joe's in London. They're at his hotel. They're asking him questions.



RICHARD: Do you live in London, Mr Gold?

JOE: No, I don't.

RICHARD: Where do you live?

JOE: I live in Monte Carlo?



KATHY: Do you buy your clothes in Monte Carlo?

JOE: No, I don't.

KATHY: Where do you buy your clothes?

JOE: I buy them in London.



RICHARD: Do you play football?

JOE: No, I don't.

RICHARD: What do you do at the weekend?

JOE: I eat and drink.



KATHY: Do you like English food?

JOE: No, I don't.

KATHY: What sort of food do you like?

JOE: I like French food.

Practise the questions and answers

Does Joe live in London?

Where does he live?

Does he buy his clothes in Monte Carlo?

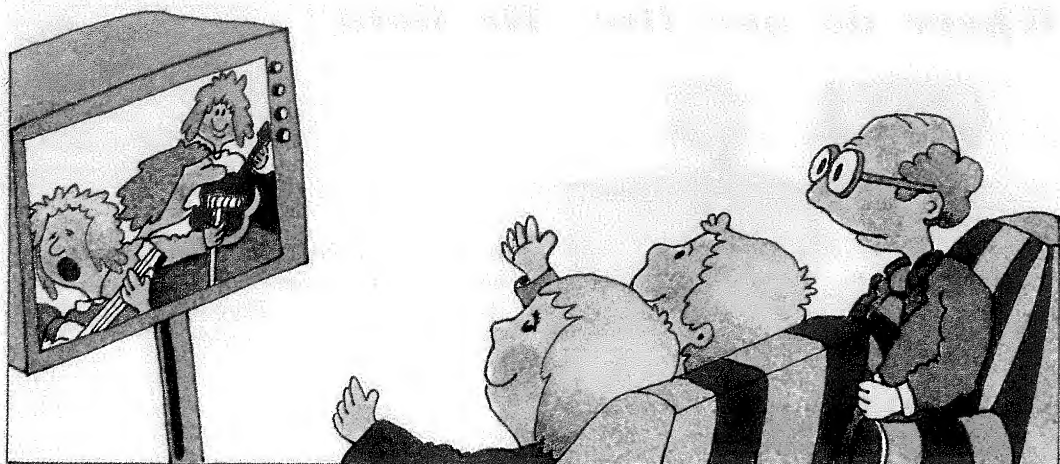
Where does he buy them?

Does he play football?

What does he do at the weekend?

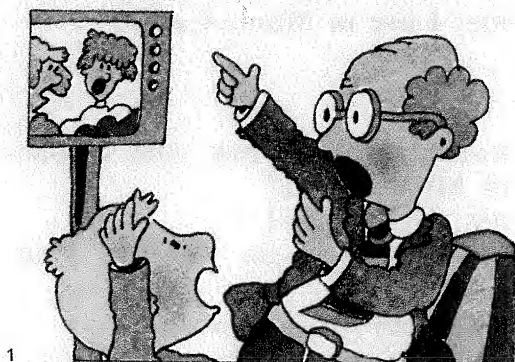
Does he like English food?

What sort of food does he like?



Listen! It's the Bigwigs

Kathy and Richard are watching a pop music programme on television. Mr Hill doesn't like pop music.



Mr HILL: I don't want to watch this programme.

RICHARD: But Dad, it's the Bigwigs. You like the Bigwigs, don't you? They're fantastic.

Mr HILL: Fantastic? They aren't fantastic. They're awful!

RICHARD: Awful? But Dad, they're my favourite singers.



Mr HILL: Well, I don't know why. Look at their hair!

RICHARD: But their music's good, isn't it? Don't you like their music?

Mr HILL: No, I don't. That isn't music. They aren't singing, are they?



RICHARD: Yes, they are.

Mr HILL: No, they aren't.

KATHY: Be quiet! I want to listen to the Bigwigs and I can't hear.

Passage for Comprehension

It's one o'clock. Mr Hill's having his lunch in a restaurant. There are two cups on the table in front of him, a blue one and a white one. Which is his cup? He doesn't know. He isn't wearing his glasses. Now he's taking the white cup. Ugh! It's coffee. He doesn't like coffee. A woman's sitting next to him. She's looking at the cups too. She isn't very happy. Mr Hill's drinking her coffee. She's got his tea, and she doesn't like tea.

1. What's Mr Hill doing?
2. How many cups are there on the table?
3. What colour are the cups?
4. Which is Mr Hill's cup?
5. Why doesn't he know?
6. Does Mr Hill usually wear glasses?
7. Which cup is he taking?
8. What's in the white cup?
9. Does he like coffee?
10. Where's the woman sitting?
11. What's she doing?
12. Why isn't she very happy?

Summary

I don't You don't He doesn't We don't You don't They don't	like coffee.
---	--------------

Do I Do you Does he Do we Do you Do they	like coffee?
---	--------------

No,	I don't. you don't. he doesn't. we don't. you don't. they don't.
-----	---

You like coffee, don't you? You don't like coffee, do you?
He likes coffee, doesn't he? He doesn't like coffee, does he?

They never travel by train

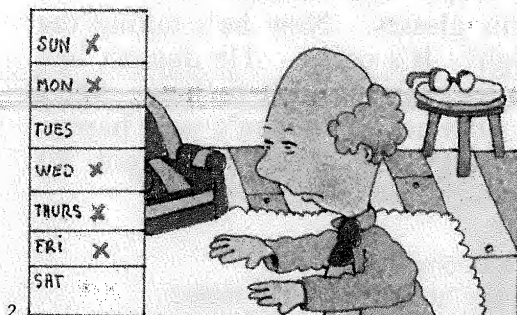
UNIT

14

simple present
+ frequency adverbs



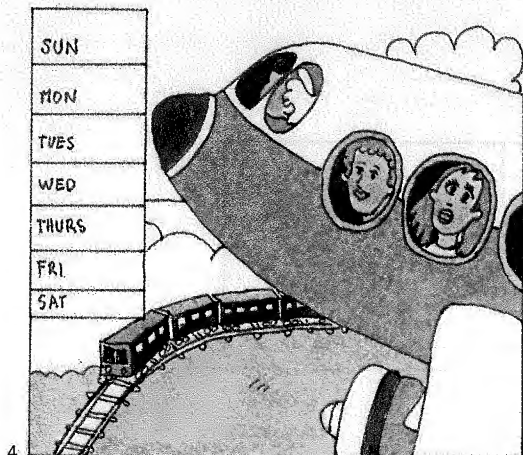
Joe Gold gets up at eleven o'clock every day.
He always gets up at eleven o'clock.



Mr Hill has got a very bad memory.
He often loses his glasses.



Bill's a very good dog.
But he sometimes eats Mrs Hill's sandwiches.



Mr and Mrs Gold travel by plane.
They never travel by train.

Practise the questions and answers

Does Joe always get up at eleven o'clock?

Does Bill sometimes eat Mrs Hill's sandwiches?

Does Mr Hill often lose his glasses?

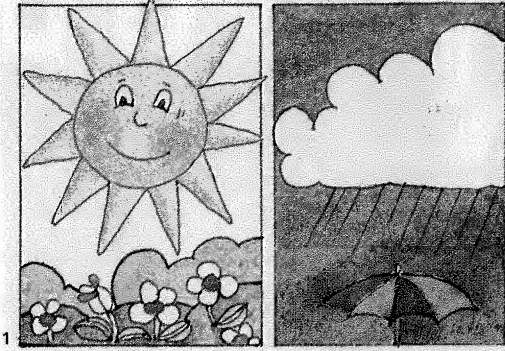
Do Mr and Mrs Gold ever travel by train?

It's often sunny

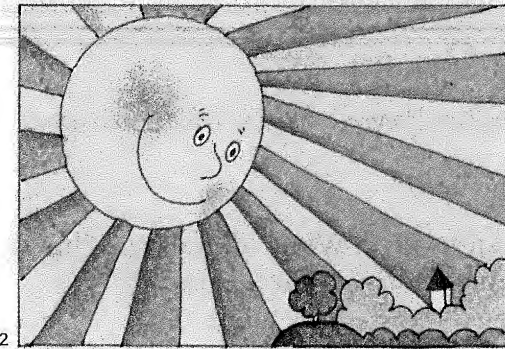
UNIT

14

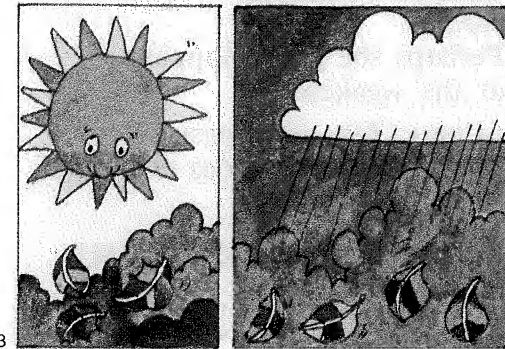
to be
+ frequency adverbs



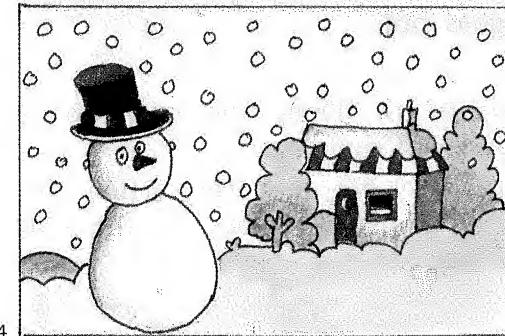
What's the weather like in spring?
It's often sunny.
It sometimes rains.



What's the weather like in summer?
It's usually hot.
The sun usually shines.



What's the weather like in autumn?
It's sometimes sunny.
It often rains.



What's the weather like in winter?
It's usually cold.
It sometimes snows.

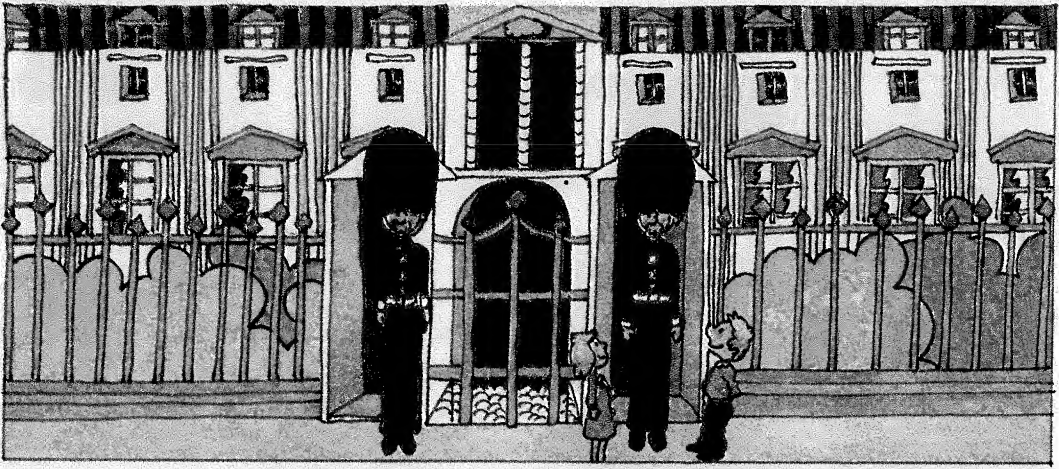
Practise the questions and answers

Is it often sunny in spring?
Does it sometimes rain in spring?

Is it usually hot in summer?
Does the sun usually shine?

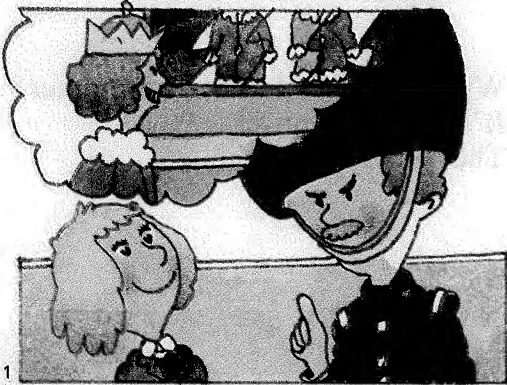
Is it sometimes sunny in autumn?
Does it often rain?

Is it usually cold in winter?
Does it sometimes snow?



What does the Queen do?

Kathy and Richard are standing in front of Buckingham Palace. They're talking to a guard. They're asking him questions about the Queen.



RICHARD: What does the Queen usually do at the weekend?

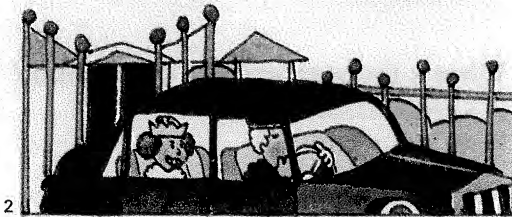
GUARD: I don't know.

KATHY: She always wears beautiful clothes.

Perhaps she goes shopping at the weekend.

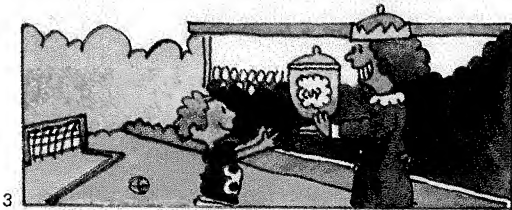
GUARD: No, she doesn't.

The Queen never goes shopping.



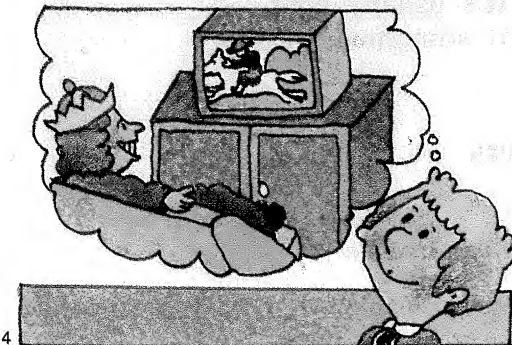
KATHY: Does she always stay at home?

GUARD: No, she doesn't always stay at home. She sometimes goes out.



RICHARD: Does she ever go to football matches?

GUARD: No, not very often, but she sometimes goes to the Cup Final.



KATHY: What's she doing now?

RICHARD: She's probably watching television. There's a good western this afternoon.

Passage for Comprehension

Joe Gold often travels. His wife sometimes stays at home, but she usually goes with him. They always travel by plane. Joe likes planes. He likes whisky too. When he's at the airport, he always buys a lot of whisky. He puts it in his bag. The customs officer sometimes asks, "How much whisky have you got, sir?" Joe never answers, "I've got a lot of whisky." He always answers, "I've only got one bottle." But the customs officer sometimes opens Joe's bag. Do you remember the conversation in Unit 10?

1. Does Joe travel a lot?
2. Does his wife always go with him?
3. How do they always travel?
4. What does Joe buy at the airport?
5. Where does he put it?
6. Does the customs officer always ask, "How much whisky have you got?"
7. Does Joe ever answer, "I've got a lot of whisky"?
8. What does he always answer?
9. What sometimes happens?

Summary

Do they	always usually often sometimes ever	arrive early?
---------	---	---------------

They	always usually often sometimes never	arrive early.
------	--	---------------

They don't	always usually often	arrive early.
------------	----------------------------	---------------

They are	always usually often sometimes never	early.
----------	--	--------

Are they	always usually often sometimes ever	early?
----------	---	--------

They aren't	always usually often	early.
-------------	----------------------------	--------

He says it's lovely

UNIT

13

omission of the
conjunction 'that'



Mrs Gold's buying a new hat.

Mrs GOLD: Do you like my new hat, Joe?

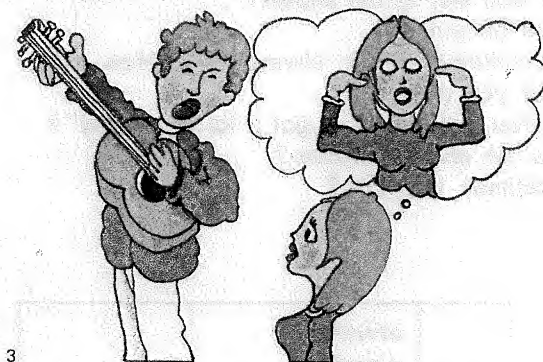
JOE: Yes, it's lovely.



Mr and Mrs Gold are having their dinner.

Mrs GOLD: Is your fish nice, Joe?

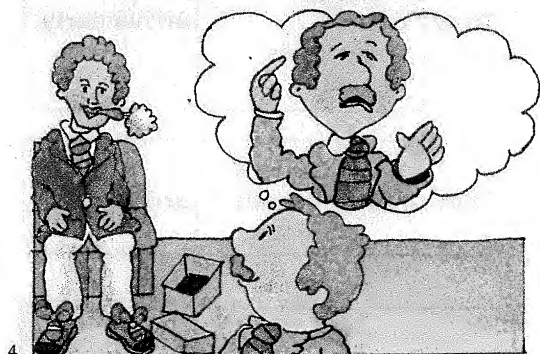
JOE: Yes, it's delicious.



Joe's singing.

JOE: Do you like this song?

Mrs GOLD: Yes, it's very good.



Joe's buying some new shoes.

JOE: They're lovely, aren't they?

MAN: Yes, they're very nice.

Practise the questions and answers

1. What does Joe say?

He says it's lovely.

Does he think it's lovely?

No, he doesn't.

What does he think?

He thinks it's awful.

2. What does Joe say?

He says it's delicious.

Does he think it's delicious?

No, he doesn't.

What does he think?

He thinks it's awful.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

On the telephone

UNIT

13

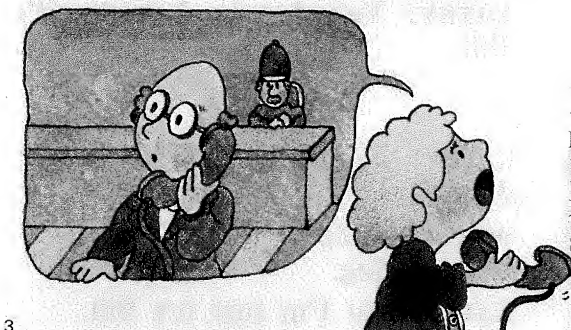
omission of the
conjunction 'that'



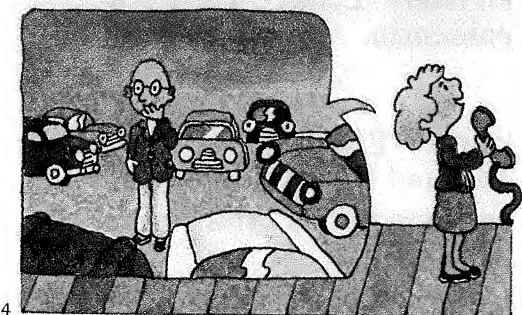
Mr Hill's on the telephone. He wants to speak to Mrs Hill.



KATHY: Mum! Dad wants to speak to you.
Mrs HILL: I can't speak to him now. I'm having a bath.
KATHY: Mum says she can't speak to you now. She's having a bath.



Mrs HILL: Where is he?
KATHY: Where are you, Dad?
Mr HILL: I'm at the police station.
KATHY: He says he's at the police station.



Mrs HILL: Why is he at the police station?
KATHY: Why are you at the police station, Dad?
Mr HILL: Because I can't find the car.
KATHY: He says he can't find the car.



Mrs HILL: But the car's in the garage.
KATHY: The car's in the garage, Dad.
Mr HILL: Oh, yes! I haven't got the car today, have I?
I remember now.
KATHY: He says he remembers now, Mum.



Excuse me! This is our dog

Richard and Kathy are at the shops in town. Bill's waiting for them in the street.



KATHY: Richard! Look!
That's Bill!

RICHARD: Are you sure, Kathy?

KATHY: Yes, I am. I know it's Bill.



KATHY: Excuse me! This is our dog.

WOMAN: I don't think it is.
It's my dog.

KATHY: But I'm sure it's Bill.

RICHARD: Look! There's a policeman. He can help us.



KATHY: Excuse me! This is our dog, and she says it's her dog.

POLICEMAN: Is this your dog, madam?

WOMAN: Of course it is. I'm not a thief.



POLICEMAN: Whose dog is that?

RICHARD & KATHY: Where?

POLICEMAN: Behind you.

KATHY: Oh! Here's our dog.
I'm very sorry.

WOMAN: It doesn't matter. Our dogs are the same, aren't they?

Passage for Comprehension

Mrs Gold has got a lot of hats. Every week she goes shopping and buys a new one. Joe always says he likes them, but he usually thinks they're awful. Her favourite hat is a big, red one. She always wears it when she goes out with Joe. He thinks it's a dangerous hat because it's very big. When they're in the car, he can't see the other cars. He can only see her big, red hat. Mrs Gold sometimes loses her hats, but she never loses the red one. Joe sometimes puts it under the bed, but she always finds it.

1. Do you think Mrs Gold likes hats? Why?
2. Does she often buy hats?
3. What does Joe say?
4. Does he think they're nice?
5. What's her favourite hat like?
6. When does she wear her red hat?
7. Why does Joe think it's dangerous?
8. What does Mrs Gold sometimes do?
9. Does she ever lose the red one?
10. Where does Joe sometimes put it?
11. Does Mrs Gold always find it?

Summary

He says He thinks He knows He's sure	it's good.
---	-------------------

Revision exercises: 3

Exercise 1

Example :

car / red

Which car do you want?

I want the red one.

1. coat / blue
2. boots / black
3. house / big
4. cake / chocolate
5. trousers / brown

Exercise 2

Example :

She's giving Richard some money.

She's giving him some money.

1. She's giving Kathy some chocolate.
2. She's giving Richard and me our coats.
3. She's giving Kathy and Jill a drink.
4. She's giving Mr Hill his glasses.
5. She's giving the lion some food.

Exercise 3

Example :

He's wearing a red pullover.

He wears a red pullover every day.

1. He's going to school.
2. He's talking to the postman.
3. They're going by train.
4. It's raining.
5. She's buying a new dress.
6. They're helping her.
7. He's speaking English.
8. She's sitting in the corner.
9. They're visiting their grandparents.
10. He's doing the washing-up.

Exercise 4

Example :

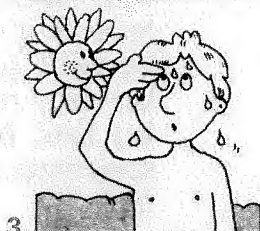
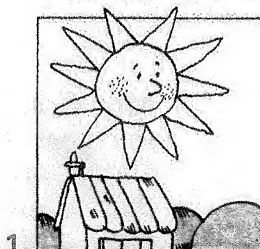
I leave the house at 8 o'clock.

He leaves the house at 8 o'clock.

1. I get up at half past seven.
2. I go to bed at nine o'clock.
3. I want to go home.
4. I don't like tea.
5. I think it's good.
6. I visit them every week.
7. I write to her every month.
8. I live in London.
9. I speak three languages.
10. I don't want any coffee.

Exercise 5

What's the weather like?



Exercise 6

Example :

They travel by plane.

Do they travel by plane?

Yes, they do.

1. They speak German.
2. They go out every evening.
3. He lives in Spain.
4. She gets up early.
5. Bill sleeps in the kitchen.

Example :

They don't travel by train.

Do they travel by train?

No, they don't.

6. They don't speak Italian.
7. Mr Hill doesn't like pop music.
8. The postman doesn't come on Sunday.
9. We don't go to school on Sunday.
10. She doesn't live in France.

Exercise 7

Example :

Joe gets up early. (never)

Joe never gets up early.

1. Joe travels by plane. (always)
2. I go to the cinema at the weekend. (sometimes)
3. It rains in winter. (often)
4. Is it cold in autumn? (usually)
5. He's early. (always)
6. We go out in the evening. (never)
7. Does the Queen go to the Cup Final? (ever)
8. We see him on Saturday. (often)
9. They play football in the park. (usually)
10. Is it sunny in England? (ever)

Exercise 8

Example :

He lives in Spain.

Where ...

Where does he live?

1. He speaks five languages.
How many ...
2. He wants a return ticket.
What ...
3. The postman comes at quarter past eight.
What time ...
4. She works in a bank.
Where ...
5. They usually travel by car.
How ...
6. They live in London.
Where ...
7. He always buys a lot of whisky.
What ...
8. I visit them at the weekend.
When ...
9. I usually drink milk.
What ...
10. She gets up at half past seven.
What time ...

Exercise 9

Complete these sentences.

1. We don't go to school ... Sunday.
2. It's usually hot ... summer.
3. He's writing an article ... a famous actor.
4. The dog always carries her coat ... the living-room.
5. There's a good programme ... television.

6. We're going ... the cinema.
7. They live ... England.
8. He's ... the telephone.
9. I write ... my pen-friend every month.
10. I usually go to school ... bus.

Exercise 10

Complete these sentences with question-tags.

1. They usually arrive early,
2. She isn't ready,
3. You don't like tomatoes,
4. He works in a bank,
5. She's got a lot of clothes,
6. You don't want to watch this programme,
7. They usually have their dinner at half past seven,
8. He doesn't work here,
9. You like the green one,
10. The door's locked,

Exercise 11

Find a word to complete these sentences.

1. He's a customs-officer. He works at the ...
2. Pierre lives in France. He speaks ...
3. Has the ... got any letters for me?
4. She's ... a film on television.
5. Be ... ! Don't drop it!
6. What colour are your teeth?
They're ...
7. Richard and Kathy are waiting ... the bus.
8. He's never late. He's always ...
9. Mr Hill's Richard and Kathy's ...
10. There's a garden ... front of the house.
11. Take your umbrella! It's ...
12. There are twelve boys and fourteen ... in my class.
13. The ... lives in Buckingham Palace.
14. I can't open the door because I haven't got a ...
15. He's doing the washing-up in the ...
16. Joe's got a big ... in Monte Carlo.
17. How are you? - I'm very ... , thank you.
18. Maria's my ... I write to her every month.
19. Do you want a single ticket or a ... ticket?
20. She's listening ... the radio.
21. He's at the ... He's waiting for the train.

22. Do you usually go out in the evening?
- No, I usually ... at home.
23. Jim cleans windows. He's a ...
24. Joe often ... by plane.
25. What's the ... like today? - It's hot and sunny.
26. What colour is the sun? - It's ...
27. There are seven days in a ...
28. There are twelve ... in a year.
29. Call a policeman! That man's a ...
30. I'm going shopping. I want to ... a pullover.

Exercise 12

Put these words into three groups.

strange, to come, brother, egg, to hear, green, to take, cold, bedroom, brown, trousers, to eat, teacher, to see, black, to stand, blanket, sunny, big, to go, suitcase, to look at, red, arm, hot, bowl, white, book, to open.

Exercise 13

Write these words in the plural.

1. man
2. window-cleaner
3. class
4. party
5. tomato
6. bus
7. bus-stop
8. woman
9. glass
10. policeman

Exercise 14

Answer these questions.

1. What's your name?
2. Where do you live?
3. Have you got any brothers or sisters?
4. Where do you go to school?
5. What time do you usually leave school?
6. How do you travel when you go home?
7. What do you do when you arrive home?
8. What do you usually do in the evening?
9. What time do you usually go to bed?
10. What do you usually do at the weekend?

Composition exercise

Read this story!

Bob Hat lives in London. Every day he gets up at half past seven. He has a cup of tea and reads the newspaper. He leaves his house at half past eight and goes to the station. He always goes to work by train. He works in a bank. He usually has his lunch with his friend Peter. They buy some sandwiches and eat them in the park. At five o'clock he goes home. In the evening he usually reads or listens to the radio.

Now write a similar story about

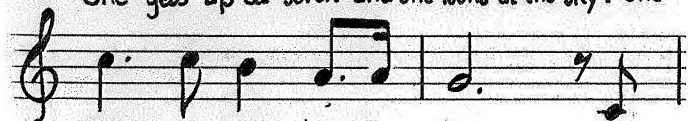
Sally Smith. Change the words underlined. Put these words in their place:
Sally Smith / Brighton / eight o'clock / coffee / a magazine / nine o'clock / bus-stop / bus / shop / Mary / food / it / half past five / sees her friends / watches television.

Remember to change "he" to "she" and "his" to "her".

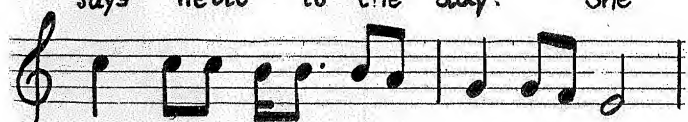
Mrs Everyday



She gets up at seven and she looks at the sky. She



says hello to the day. She



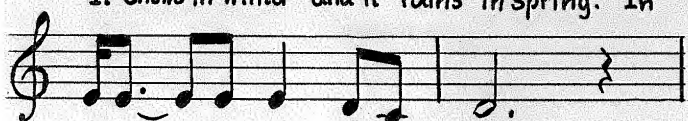
o-pens the windows and she o-pens the door



Mrs — Ev' ry day.



It snows in winter and it rains in spring. In



summer — the sun often shines.



It's cold in autumn and the trees are brown, But for



her it's al- ways fine.

She gets up at seven and she looks at the sky.
She says hello to the day.
She opens the windows and she opens the door.
Mrs Everyday.

Chorus.

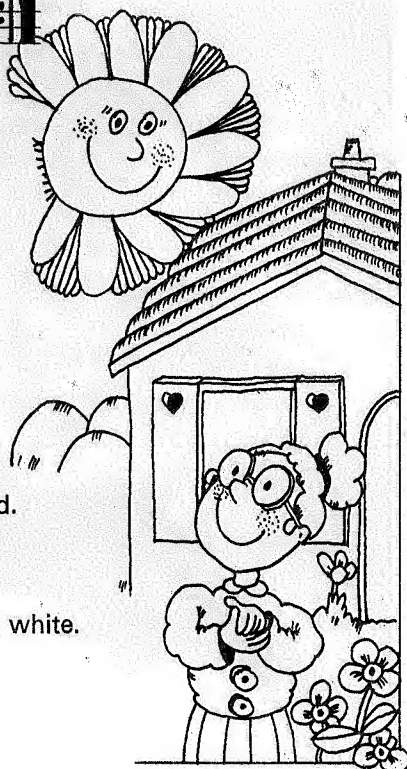
*It snows in winter and it rains in spring.
In summer the sun often shines.
It's cold in autumn and the trees are brown,
But for her it's always fine.*

She isn't very famous. She isn't very rich.
She never travels by plane.
But everybody knows her. She's everybody's friend.
Mrs Everyday.

Chorus.

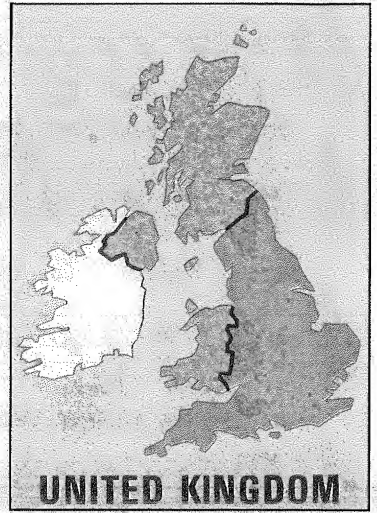
Her dress is green and yellow. Her shoes are red and white.
She doesn't like black, brown or grey.
Her days are all happy. Remember her name.
Mrs Everyday.

Chorus.

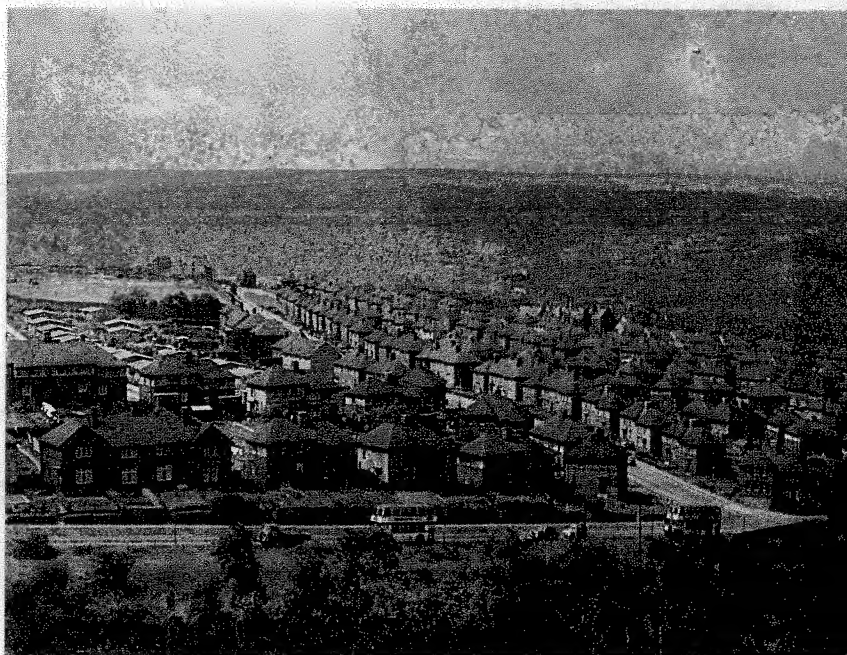


The United Kingdom

England



Houses in Sheffield.



Atlas Photo - Dupaquier

Blue sky and white clouds.

London buses in front of Charing Cross station.



Atlas Photo - Dupaquier

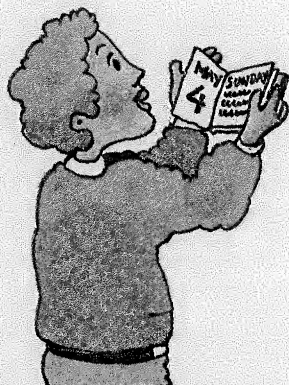


What's happening tomorrow?

UNIT

16

present continuous
with future meaning



1

Joe's looking at his diary.
It's Sunday, the fourth of May.
He's very excited.



2

Mrs Gold's putting some
clothes into a suitcase.
She's very excited too.

MAY		
MONDAY	5	Paris
TUESDAY	6	Paris
WEDNESDAY	7	Paris
THURSDAY	8	London
FRIDAY	9	London
SATURDAY	10	Lunch with Richard and Kathy
SUNDAY	11	Eleve

3

They're going on holiday tomorrow.
They're going to Paris.
They're staying in Paris for three
days.
They're leaving Paris on Thursday.
Then they're going to London.
They're having lunch with Richard
and Kathy on Saturday.

Practise the questions and answers

What are Mr and Mrs Gold doing now?
What are they doing tomorrow?
When are they going to Paris?
How long are they staying in Paris?

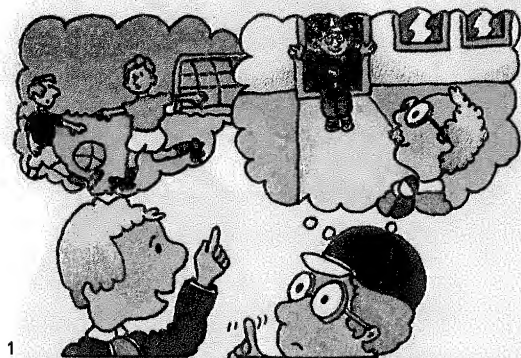
When are they leaving Paris?
Then where are they going?
When are they having lunch
with Richard and Kathy?

What are you doing tomorrow?

UNIT

16

present continuous
with future meaning

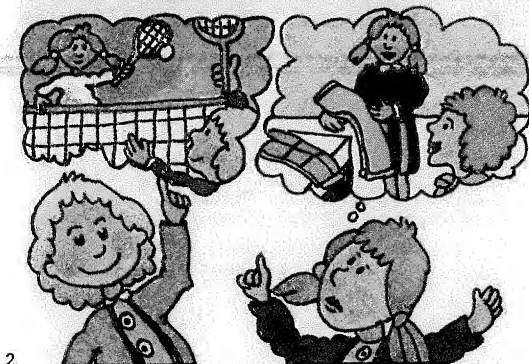


RICHARD: Can you come to the match tomorrow, Brian?

BRIAN: No, I can't. I'm staying at home tomorrow.

RICHARD: Why are you staying at home?

BRIAN: Because my uncle's coming.

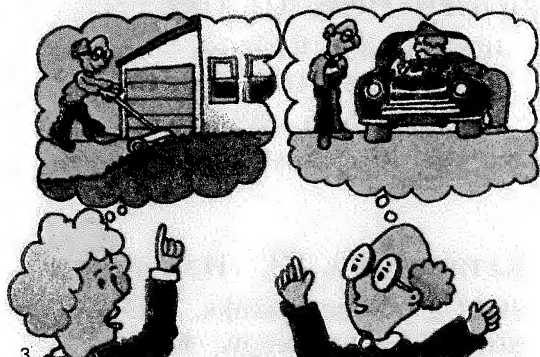


KATHY: Can you play tennis tomorrow, Jill?

JILL: No, I can't. I'm going shopping tomorrow.

KATHY: Why are you going shopping?

JILL: Because my mother's buying me some trousers.



Mrs HILL: Can you cut the grass tomorrow, darling?

Mr HILL: No, I can't. I'm going to town tomorrow.

Mrs HILL: Why are you going to town?

Mr HILL: Because I'm taking the car to the garage.



Mr GOLD: Can you take me to the shops tomorrow, Joe?

JOE: No, I can't. I'm not going out tomorrow.

Mrs GOLD: Why aren't you going out?

JOE: Because I'm staying in bed.

Practise the questions and answers

What's Brian doing tomorrow?

Why is he staying at home?

What's Jill doing tomorrow?

Why is she going shopping?

What's Mr Hill doing tomorrow?

Why is he going to town?

Is Joe going out tomorrow?

Why isn't he going out?



Secret Agent 000

The telephone's ringing. Richard's answering it.



1

RICHARD: Hello, 623 4789.

JILL: Hello, Richard. It's Jill.
Can I speak to Kathy, please?

RICHARD: Yes, of course.
Kathy! Jill wants to speak to you.



2

KATHY: Hello, Jill. How are you?

JILL: I'm fine, thanks. What are you doing tomorrow, Kathy?

KATHY: Richard and I are going to the cinema. Do you want to come with us?

JILL: Yes, please. What's on?

KATHY: Joe Gold's new film "Secret Agent 000".



3

JILL: Fantastic! I like his films. What time are you leaving?

KATHY: We're leaving at quarter to two. Don't be late!

JILL: Quarter to two. All right. See you tomorrow, Kathy. Goodbye.

KATHY: Goodbye.

Passage for Comprehension

It's Saturday morning. Mr Hill's telephoning Jim Leather, the window-cleaner, because the windows are dirty. Jim can't come this afternoon. He's cleaning Mrs Hat's windows this afternoon. He can't come tomorrow because it's Sunday, and he doesn't work on Sunday. He can't come next week because he isn't working next week. He's going on holiday. He's going to Brighton. What can Mr Hill do? Jim says he can give Mr Hill a ladder. Mr Hill can clean the windows.

1. Who's Mr Hill telephoning?
2. What's Jim Leather's job?
3. Why is Mr Hill telephoning Jim?
4. Can Jim come this afternoon?
5. What's he doing this afternoon?
6. Why can't he come tomorrow?
7. Is he working next week? Why not?
8. Where's he going?
9. What does Jim say?
10. Who can clean the windows?

Summary

1st	first	11th	eleventh
2nd	second	12th	twelfth
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth
4th	fourth	14th	fourteenth
5th	fifth	15th	fifteenth
6th	sixth	16th	sixteenth
7th	seventh	17th	seventeenth
8th	eighth	18th	eighteenth
9th	ninth	19th	nineteenth
10th	tenth	20th	twentieth

What	am I	doing tomorrow?
	are you	
	is he	
	are we	
	are you	
	are they	

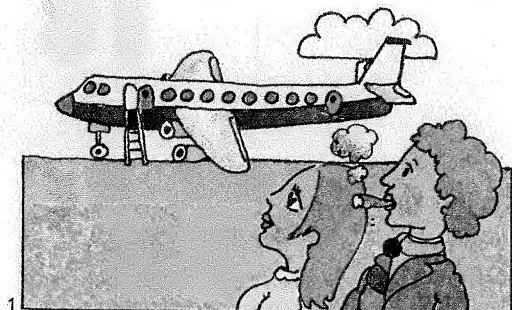
I'm	going to London tomorrow.
You're	
He's	
We're	
You're	
They're	

What are they going to do?

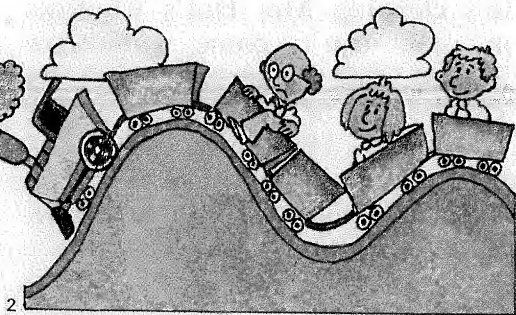
UNIT

17

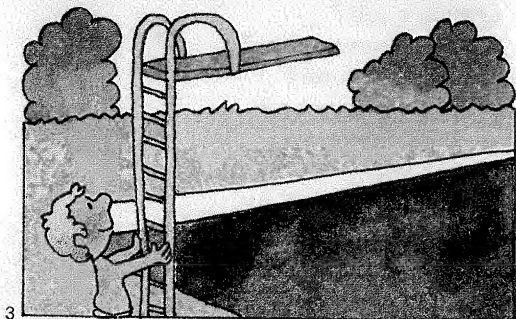
future: going to



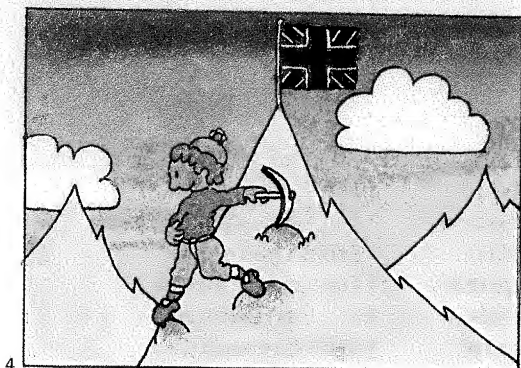
Mr and Mrs Gold are at the airport.
They're going to get on the plane.



Mr Hill isn't feeling very well.
He's going to get off the train.



Richard's at the bottom of the ladder.
He's going to go up the ladder.



The man's at the top of the mountain.
He's going to go down the mountain.

Practise the questions and answers

What are Mr and Mrs Gold going to do?
What's Mr Hill going to do?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Are Mr and Mrs Gold going to get off the plane?

No, they aren't. They're going to get on the plane.

Is Mr Hill going to get on the train?

Is Richard going to go down the ladder?

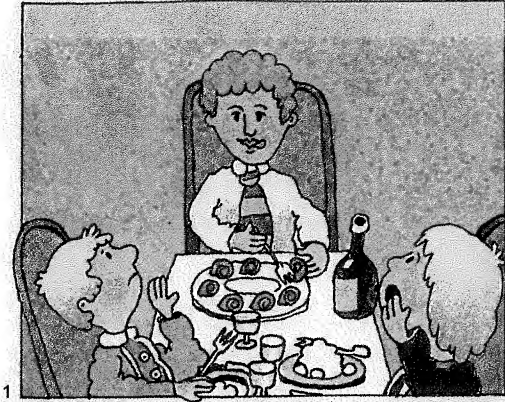
Is the man going to go up the mountain?

He's going to eat them!

UNIT

17

future: going to



Richard and Kathy are having lunch with Joe Gold. Joe's going to eat some snails. Kathy's horrified.

KATHY: You aren't going to eat those, are you?

JOE: Yes, I am.

KATHY: Do you like snails?

JOE: Yes, I do. I think they're delicious.



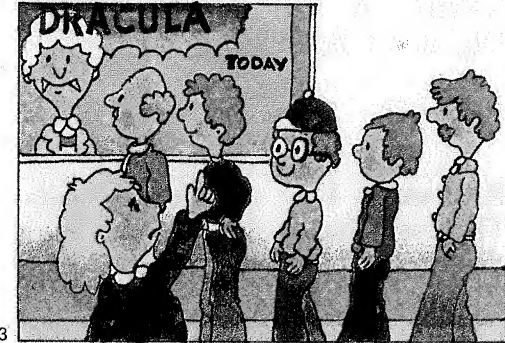
Mr and Mrs Hill are going out this evening. Mr Hill's going to wear his yellow shirt. Mrs Hill isn't very pleased.

MRS HILL: You aren't going to wear that, are you?

MR HILL: Yes, I am.

MRS HILL: Do you like yellow shirts?

MR HILL: Yes, I do. I think they're very nice.



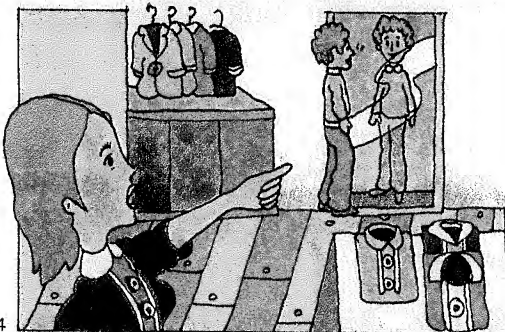
Brian's going to see a horror film. Kathy's talking to him. She isn't going to see the film. She thinks horror films are awful.

KATHY: You aren't going to see that, are you?

BRIAN: Yes, I am.

KATHY: Do you like horror films?

BRIAN: Yes, I do. I think they're very exciting.



Mr and Mrs Gold are in a clothes shop. Joe wants to buy some orange trousers. Mrs Gold is horrified.

MRS GOLD: You aren't going to buy those, are you?

JOE: Yes, I am.

MRS GOLD: Do you like orange trousers?

JOE: Yes, I do. I think they're fantastic.

Practise the questions and answers

What's Joe going to eat?

Does he like snails?

What's Mr Hill going to wear?

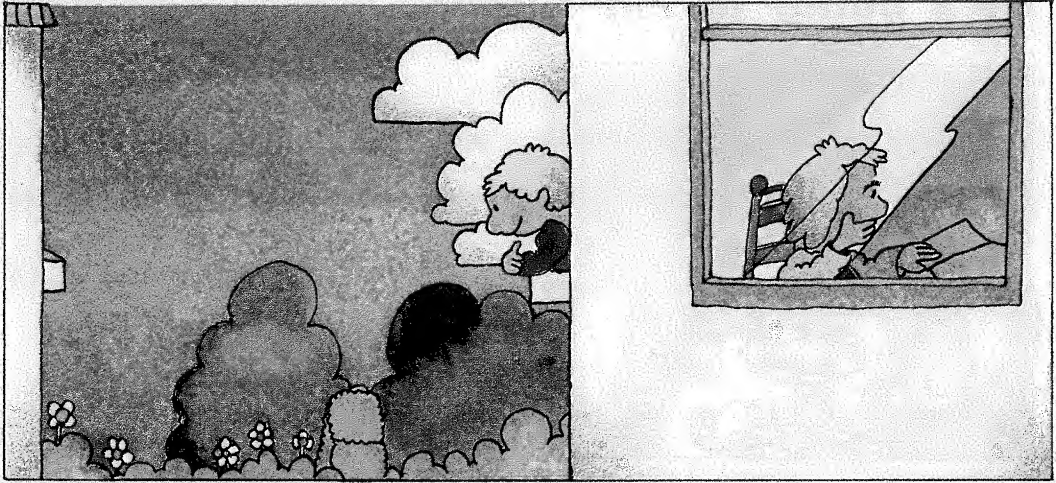
Does he like yellow shirts?

What's Brian going to see?

Does he like horror films?

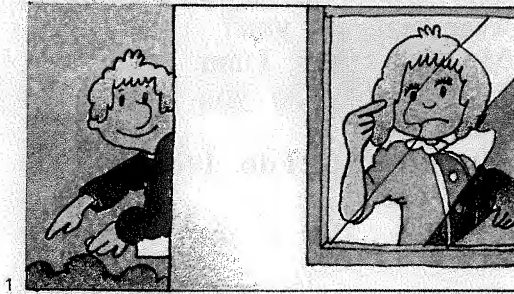
What's Joe going to buy?

Does he like orange trousers?



There's a man in the garden

Kathy's doing her homework. Richard's looking out of the window. He's looking at the house next door.

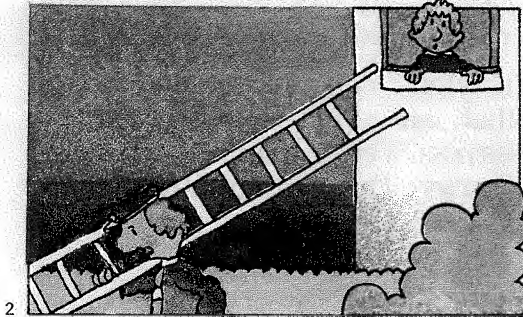


RICHARD: Kathy!

KATHY: What?

RICHARD: There's a man in the garden next door.

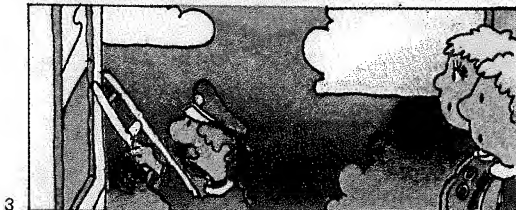
KATHY: A man in the garden? Oh, don't be silly!



RICHARD: I'm not being silly. There is a man in the garden. He's carrying a ladder.

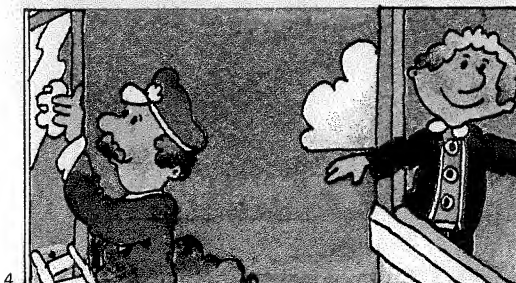
KATHY: Carrying a ladder? I don't believe you!

RICHARD: But look! Come here!



KATHY: There is a man in the garden! He's going up the ladder!

RICHARD: He's going to open the window.



KATHY: Richard! He's probably a thief! I'm going to telephone the police.

RICHARD: Come back, Kathy! It's only the window-cleaner. He's going to clean the windows!



Passage for Comprehension

Brian's watching a film about Count Dracula. Count Dracula lives in a big house at the top of a mountain. Every Saturday evening he has a party. He leaves his house, gets on his horse and goes down the mountain to the village. He invites people to his party, and they all go up the mountain to his house. When they arrive, they go into a big room. They think they're going to dance, but they can't hear any music. They think they're going to have a lovely dinner, but there isn't any food on the table. They're very hungry. Count Dracula's very hungry too. He's going to eat them!

1. What sort of film is Brian watching?
2. Where does Count Dracula live?
3. Does he often have parties?
4. What does he do every Saturday evening?
5. Where's the village?
6. What does he do when he's in the village?
7. Where do the people go?
8. Where do they go when they arrive?
9. What do they think they're going to do?
10. Is there any music?
11. Are they going to have a lovely dinner? Why not?
12. What's Count Dracula going to do?

Summary

I'm You're He's We're You're They're	going to leave.	I'm not You aren't He isn't We aren't You aren't They aren't	going to leave.
Am I Are you Is he Are we Are you Are they	going to leave?	Yes, I am. you are. he is. we are. you are. they are.	No, I'm not. you aren't. he isn't. we aren't. you aren't. they aren't.

He's going to leave, isn't he?
 He isn't going to leave, is he?

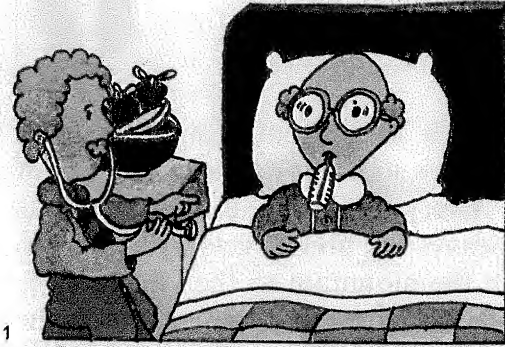
They're going to leave, aren't they?
 They aren't going to leave, are they?

You must stay in bed

UNIT

18

must, mustn't



Mr Hill's in bed. He isn't feeling very well. He's got an awful cold. The doctor's talking to him.



DOCTOR: You must take this medicine, Mr Hill.
You must eat a lot of fruit.



You mustn't smoke.



You mustn't go out.
You mustn't go to work.
You must stay in bed.

Practise the questions and answers

What must Mr Hill do?
What mustn't he do?

Must he take the medicine?
Yes, he must.
Mustn't he smoke?
No, he mustn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

You mustn't do that!

UNIT

18

must, mustn't

NO SMOKING

Mr and Mrs Gold
are at the theatre.
Joe's smoking.

MAN: Excuse me, sir! You mustn't
smoke here.

JOE: Why not?

MAN: There's a notice over there.
It says "No smoking".

JOE: Oh yes. I'm sorry.

NO PARKING

Mr and Mrs Gold are in their car. Joe's
parking the car.

POLICEMAN: Excuse me, sir! You
mustn't park your car here.

JOE: Why not?

POLICEMAN: There's a notice over
there. It says "No parking".

JOE: Oh yes. I'm sorry.

PLEASE
DO NOT
WALK ON
THE GRASS

Mr and Mrs Gold are in the park. Joe's
walking on the grass.

POLICEMAN: Excuse me, sir! You
mustn't walk on the grass.

JOE: Why not?

POLICEMAN: There's a notice over
there. It says "Please do not walk
on the grass".

JOE: Oh yes. I'm sorry.

KEEP
LEFT

Mr and Mrs Gold are in England. Joe's
driving on the right.

POLICEMAN: Excuse me, sir! You
mustn't drive on the right.

JOE: Why not?

POLICEMAN: There's a notice over
there. It says "Keep left".

JOE: Oh yes. I'm sorry.

Practise the questions and answers

Can Joe smoke at the theatre?

He mustn't smoke at the theatre, must he?

Can Joe park his car there?

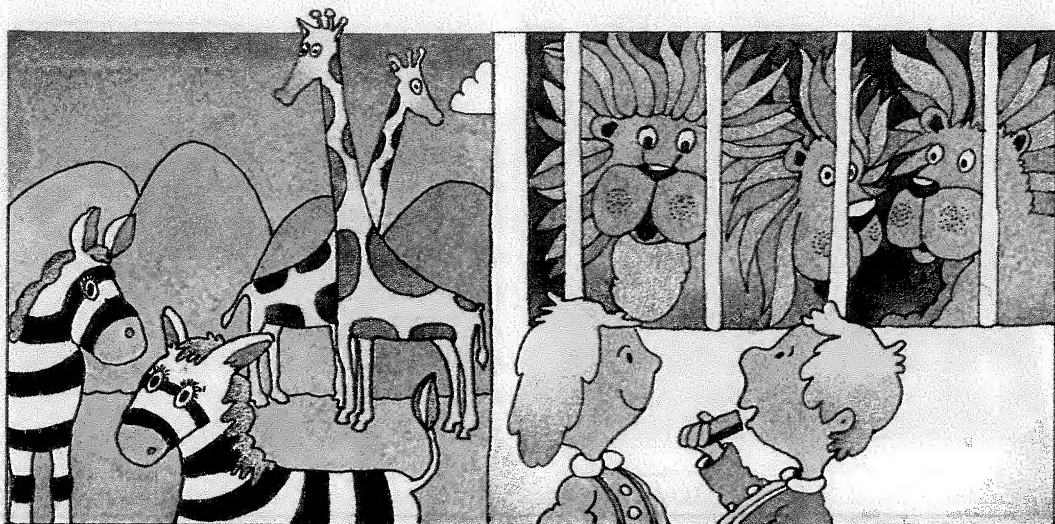
He mustn't park his car there, must he?

Can Joe walk on the grass?

He mustn't walk on the grass, must he?

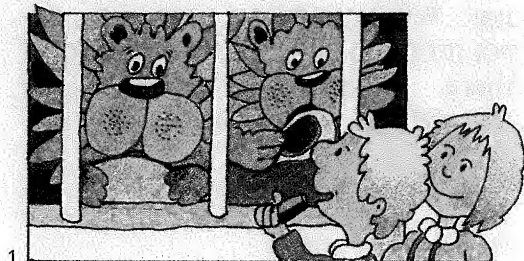
Can Joe drive on the right in England?

He mustn't drive on the right, must he?



That lion's hungry

Richard and Kathy are at the zoo. They're looking at the lions. Richard's eating some chocolate.

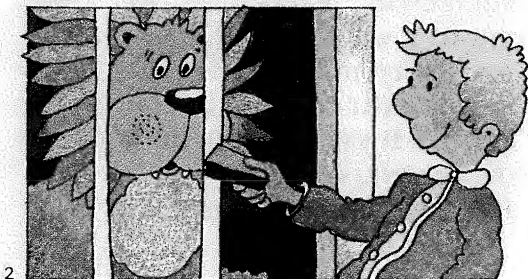


RICHARD: What do lions usually eat, Kathy?

KATHY: They usually eat meat.

RICHARD: Do they like chocolate?

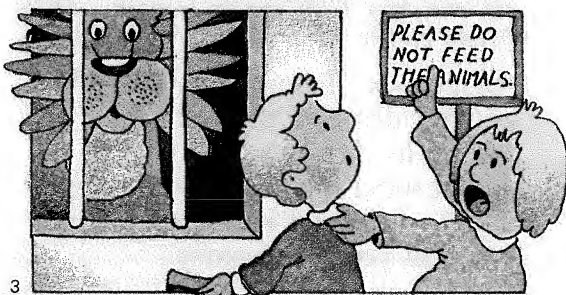
KATHY: I don't know. Why?



RICHARD: Well, that lion's looking at my chocolate.

KATHY: Perhaps it's hungry.

RICHARD: I'm sure it is. I'm going to give it some.

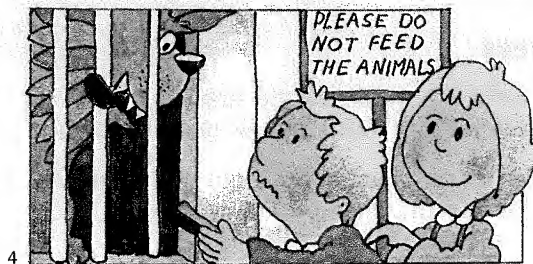


KATHY: Come back, Richard! You mustn't feed the animals.

RICHARD: Why not?

KATHY: Look! There's a notice over there. It says "Please do not feed the animals".

RICHARD: Oh, yes.



KATHY: But I don't think it wants any chocolate.

RICHARD: Well, it's looking at my chocolate, isn't it?

KATHY: No, it isn't. It's looking at you, Richard. It wants to eat you!

Passage for Comprehension

Mr and Mrs Gold are at the zoo. It's a lovely day, and Mrs Gold's wearing her big red hat. Joe isn't feeling very happy, because everybody's looking at his wife's hat. Mrs Gold's going to see the elephants. Joe doesn't like elephants. He's going to see the lions. It's twenty-five past four, and the elephants are waiting for their food. The man usually feeds them at half past four. Mrs Gold's standing next to a very big elephant. Red is the elephant's favourite colour and it's very hungry. It's eating Mrs Gold's hat. It thinks it's delicious. Mrs Gold's horrified, "You mustn't eat that! It's my favourite hat!" Joe can see the elephant. He isn't horrified. He's very pleased.

1. Where are Mr and Mrs Gold?
2. What's the weather like?
3. What's Mrs Gold wearing?
4. How is Joe feeling? Why not?
5. What's Mrs Gold going to see?
6. Why isn't Joe going to see the elephants?
7. What are the elephants waiting for?
8. When does the man usually feed them?
9. Where's Mrs Gold standing?
10. What's the elephant doing? Why?
11. Is Mrs Gold pleased?
12. What does she say to the elephant?
13. Is Joe horrified?

Summary

What must	I you he we you they	do?
-----------	-------------------------------------	-----

I You He We You They	must go.
-------------------------------------	----------

I You He We You They	mustn't smoke.
-------------------------------------	----------------

He must go, mustn't he? Yes, he must.

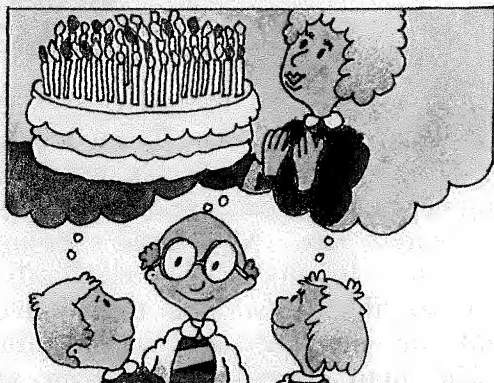
He mustn't go, must he? No, he mustn't.

What will they do tomorrow?

UNIT

19

future: will

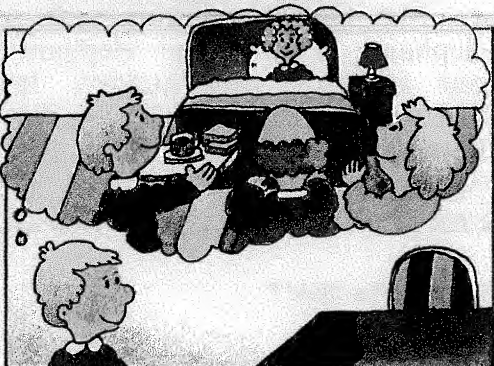


*It's Mrs Hill's birthday tomorrow.
She'll be thirty-eight.
Mr Hill, Kathy and Richard are talking.*

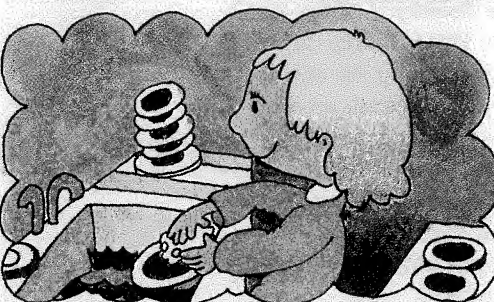
RICHARD: It's Mum's birthday tomorrow.

Mr HILL: She mustn't do any housework.

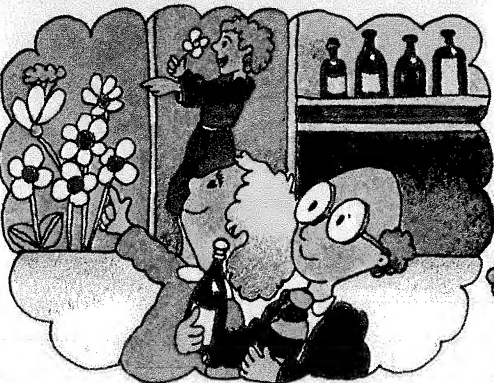
KATHY: What can we do?



RICHARD: We'll get up early.
We'll give her her breakfast in bed.



KATHY: I'll do the washing-up.
Then I'll do the shopping.



Mr HILL: I'll come with you, Kathy.
We'll buy some flowers and some champagne.

Practise the questions and answers

How old will Mrs Hill be tomorrow?
When will Kathy and Richard get up?
What will they give Mrs Hill?
What will Kathy do?
Where will Mr Hill go?
What will they buy?

Will they get up early tomorrow?
Yes, they will.
Will Kathy do the washing-up?
Yes, she will.

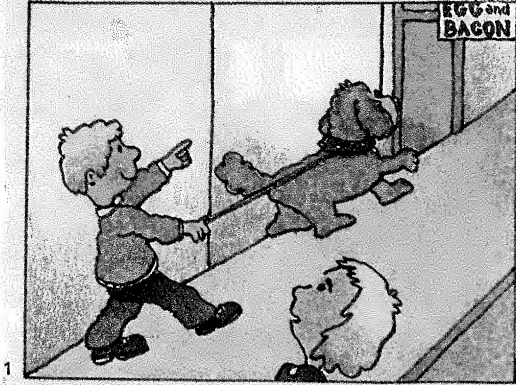
... ask and answer more questions like these.

What shall we do?

UNIT

19

will, shall

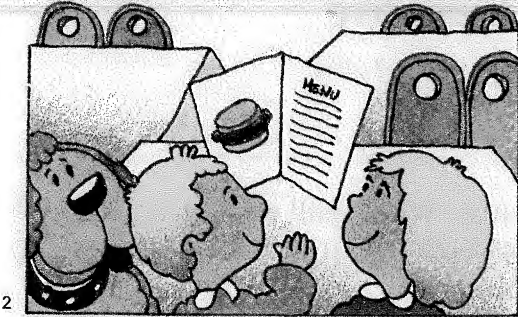


It's Saturday afternoon. Richard and Kathy are in town.

KATHY: I want to sit down. Where shall we go?

RICHARD: I know. We'll go to the "Egg and Bacon".

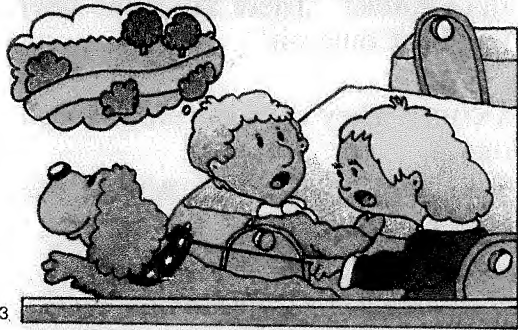
KATHY: That's a good idea.



KATHY: I'm hungry. What shall we have?

RICHARD: I know. We'll have a hamburger.

KATHY: That's a good idea.



KATHY: Bill wants to go. Where shall we take him?

RICHARD: I know. We'll take him to the park.

KATHY: That's a good idea.



KATHY: Oh dear! It's going to rain. What shall we do?

RICHARD: I know. We'll buy a newspaper.

KATHY: That's a good idea.

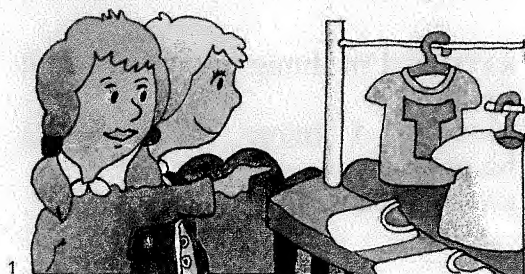
Practise the questions and answers

1. Kathy wants to sit down, doesn't she?
Where will Kathy and Richard go?
2. Kathy's hungry, isn't she?
What will Kathy and Richard have?
3. Bill wants to go, doesn't he?
Where will Kathy and Richard take him?
4. It's going to rain, isn't it?
What will Kathy and Richard buy?



That's too expensive

Kathy and Jill are at the market. Kathy wants to buy a T-shirt.



JILL: What shall we look at, Kathy?

KATHY: Well, I want to buy a T-shirt.

JILL: Look! There are some over there. Come on!



KATHY: They're very nice, aren't they?

JILL: Yes, they are. Which one are you going to buy?

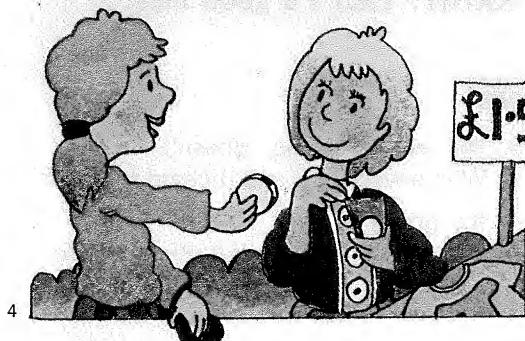
KATHY: I like this green one. How much is it, please?

MAN: It's very cheap. It's one pound fifty.



KATHY: Oh dear! I've only got a pound. That's too expensive.

JILL: You must buy it, Kathy. I'll lend you some money.



KATHY: Oh, thank you. Can you lend me fifty pence?

JILL: Yes, of course. Here you are.

KATHY: Thanks Jill, I'll give you the money tomorrow.

Passage for Comprehension

Brian's uncle's an artist. He lives in a big house. He's a very strange man. He sleeps on a table in the kitchen. He's got three dogs and five cats. They all live in the house with him. He always talks to his animals, and he says they can talk to him. His house is full of pictures, and every week he takes some to the market and he sells them. Brian likes his uncle, and he often visits him at the weekend. Brian thinks he'll be an artist one day. His pictures will be very expensive, and he'll be very rich. He'll have a lot of animals too, but he'll sleep in a big, comfortable bed.

1. What is Brian's uncle's job?
2. Where does he live?
3. What's he like? Why?
4. How many dogs and cats has he got?
5. Where do his animals live?
6. Who does he talk to?
7. What does he say his animals can do?
9. What does he do every week?
10. When does Brian visit his uncle?
11. What does Brian think he'll be one day?
12. Why will he be rich?
13. Will he have any animals?
14. Where will he sleep?

Summary

What	shall I will you will he shall we will you will they	do?
------	---	-----

I'll You'll He'll We'll You'll They'll	go home.
---	----------

Shall I Will you Will he Shall we Will you Will they	go home?
---	----------

Yes,	I will. you will. he will. we will. you will. they will.
------	---

He won't be here

UNIT

20

future: will, won't



This is Mr Hill's secretary. Her name's Sally. She's in her office. She's talking to Mr Brown on the telephone. He wants to see Mr Hill next week. Sally's looking at Mr Hill's diary.

TUESDAY	
8	13
9	14
10	15
11	16
12	17

Mr BROWN: Can I come on Tuesday?

SALLY: No, I'm sorry, Mr Brown. Mr Hill won't be here on Tuesday.

WEDNESDAY	
8	13
9	14
10	15
11	16
12	17

Mr BROWN: Well, shall I come on Wednesday?

SALLY: No, he won't be here on Wednesday.

THURSDAY	
8	13
9	14
10	15
11	16
12	17

Mr BROWN: Will he be there on Thursday?

SALLY: No, he won't be here on Thursday.

FRIDAY	
8	13
9	14
10	15
11	16

Mr BROWN: Well, when will he be there?

SALLY: He'll be here on Friday. Can you come on Friday?

Mr BROWN: No, I can't. I won't be here on Friday.

Practise the questions and answers

Will Mr Hill be there on Tuesday?

No, he won't.

Will Mr Brown be there on Tuesday?

Yes, he will.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

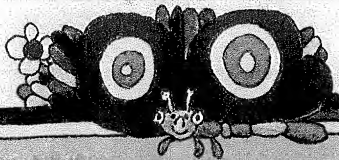
Mr. Hill won't be there on Tuesday, will he?

No, he won't.

He'll be there on Friday, won't he?

Yes, he will.

... ask and answer more questions like these.



HOROSCOPE



CAPRICORN

December 21 January 19

A friend will invite you to a party at the weekend. You'll dance a lot. You'll be very tired on Monday.

CANCER

June 22 July 21

You'll be very happy next week. You'll find a bag full of money in your garden. Don't lose it!



AQUARIUS

January 21 February 29

You'll go to the zoo with your grandmother at the weekend. Don't feed the animals!

LEO

July 22 August 1

You'll visit a friend on Sunday. You'll have some sandwiches and some chocolate cake for tea. You won't feel very well on Monday.



PISCES

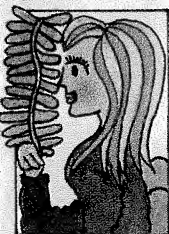
February 20 March 20

You'll get up late next Monday, and you'll arrive late at school. Your teacher won't be very pleased.

VIRGO

August 22 September 21

You'll have a cold next week. You'll stay in bed for two days, and the doctor will give you some awful medicine.



ARIES

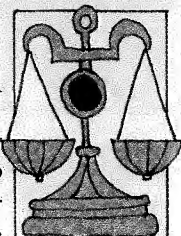
March 21 April 19

You must wear your raincoat tomorrow. It won't rain, but you'll fall into a swimming-pool.

LIBRA

September 22 October 21

Next week won't be very interesting, but you'll go to your uncle's house on Saturday with your family.



TAURUS

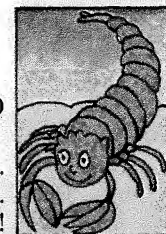
April 20 May 20

You're a very generous person. You'll lend a friend a lot of money next week.

SCORPIO

October 23 November 21

Sunday will be very exciting. You'll go up a mountain. Be careful!



GEMINI

May 21 June 21

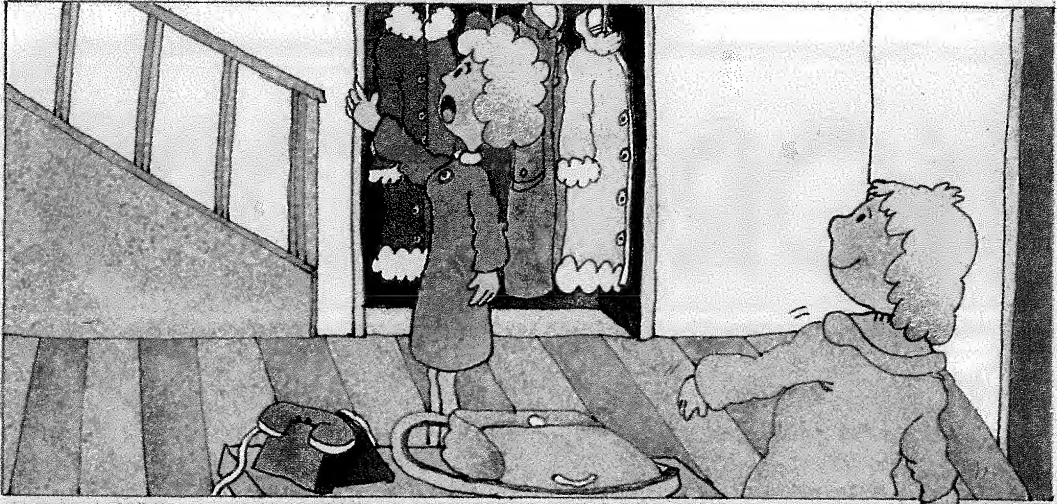
You won't have a very exciting week, but on Friday you'll get a letter from a friend in another country.

SAGITTARIUS

November 22 December 20

You'll do all the washing-up next week. It won't be a very exciting week, but you won't have any problems.





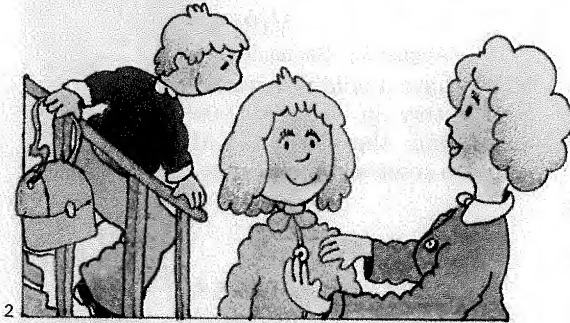
Hurry up, Richard!

It's half past eight on Monday morning. Richard and Kathy always catch the bus at twenty-five to nine. Kathy's in the hall. She's putting her raincoat on.



KATHY: Are you ready, Richard? It's half past eight.

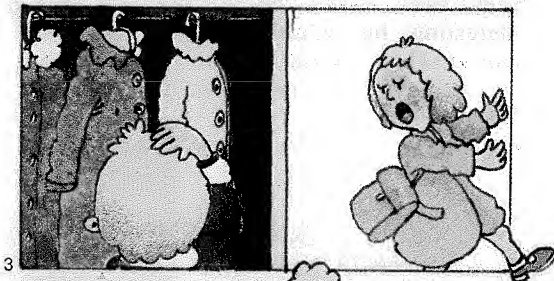
RICHARD: I know. I'm cleaning my teeth.



Mrs HILL: Come on, Richard! You'll be late again.

RICHARD: No, we won't. I'm coming.

Mrs HILL: It'll probably rain today, so put your raincoat on.



RICHARD: Yes, Mum. Where is it? I can't find it.

KATHY: Oh, hurry up, Richard! We're always late on Monday.



RICHARD: All right! I'm ready.

Mrs HILL: Richard! You're wearing your father's coat.

RICHARD: Oh, it doesn't matter. Come on Kathy! We'll miss the bus.

Passage for Comprehension

Mr Hill's secretary, Sally, is looking at a magazine. She's reading her horoscope for next week. It says she won't have a very good week. On Monday she'll miss the bus and she'll arrive late at the office. On Tuesday she'll think it's Saturday, so she won't get up. On Wednesday she'll lose all Mr Hill's letters, and he won't be very pleased. On Thursday she'll have a cold, so she won't go to the office. On Friday she'll get a letter from Mr Hill. It'll say he wants a new secretary. But Sally doesn't believe the horoscope, because Mr Hill won't be at the office next week. He'll be on holiday.

1. What's Sally looking at?
2. What's she reading?
3. What does her horoscope say?
4. When will she arrive late? Why?
5. Will she get up on Tuesday? Why not?
6. What will happen on Wednesday?
7. Will Mr Hill be pleased?
8. Why won't she go to the office on Thursday?
9. What will she get on Friday?
10. What will it say?
11. Does Sally believe the horoscope? Why not?

Summary

I won't You won't He won't We won't You won't They won't	come tomorrow.
---	----------------

Shall I Will you Will he Shall we Will you Will they	come?
---	-------

No,	I won't. you won't. he won't. we won't. you won't. they won't.
-----	---

He'll come, won't he? He won't come, will he?
We'll come, won't we? We won't come, will we?

Revision exercises: 4

Exercise 1

Example :

21-3-1947

The twenty-first of March,
nineteen forty-seven.

2- 4-1952

17- 7-1964

23-10-1878

30- 1-1974

9- 2-1935

21-11-1918

4- 3-1969

25- 5-1812

13- 8-1973

8-12-1946

Exercise 2

Example :

We / go / cinema / Friday

We're going to the cinema on Friday.

1. We / go / theatre / tomorrow
2. I / go holiday / next week
3. He / go / home / half past five
4. They / leave / town / Saturday
5. She / catch / train / eight o'clock
6. He / drive / London / tomorrow
7. I / go out / this evening
8. We / go / Germany / August
9. He / sell / car / next month
10. We / see / uncle / weekend

Exercise 3

Complete these sentences.

1. She's listening ... the radio.
2. He's at the bus-stop. He's going to get ... the bus.
3. They're waiting ... the bus.
4. He's at the bottom of the ladder. He's going to go ... the ladder.
5. He's talking ... his secretary.
6. We're going ... this evening.
7. We'll have lunch at the top of the mountain and then we'll go ...
8. What are you looking ... ?
9. We'll get ... the train at the next station.
10. Go to bed! You must get ... early tomorrow.

Exercise 4

Example :

You / see them tomorrow

Are you going to see them tomorrow?

1. You / feed the animals
2. He / cut the grass
3. They / clean the windows

4. She / lend us ten pounds

5. He / sell his paintings

Example :

I / dance with you

I'm not going to dance with you.

6. I / invite them to the party
7. She / stay in a hotel
8. He / buy a new house
9. We / visit them at the weekend
10. He / see his uncle

Exercise 5

Example :

Come back!

You must come back.

1. Keep left!
2. Do the washing-up!
3. Cut your hair!
4. Get off at the next station!
5. Be careful!

Example :

Don't talk!

You mustn't talk.

6. Don't drop it!
7. Don't smoke!
8. Don't drive on the right!
9. Don't walk on the grass!
10. Don't park here!

Exercise 6

Join these sentences with « and », « but », « so » or « because ».

1. He's going to sell his car. He hasn't got any money.
2. It's raining. You must wear your raincoat.
3. Richard's going to the match. Brian's going too.
4. He's going to see the doctor. He isn't feeling well.
5. He isn't feeling very well. He isn't going to work.
6. I want to play tennis. I can't. It's raining.
7. He speaks French. He doesn't speak Spanish.
8. I'll lend you some money. You can buy it.
9. I like coffee. I don't like tea.
10. It's her birthday tomorrow. We'll give her some flowers.

Exercise 7

Example :

She / come to the party

She won't come to the party.

1. She / dance with me
2. He / be very pleased
3. She / go to the office tomorrow
4. I / do that again
5. We / invite him

Example :

He / be twelve tomorrow

Will he be twelve tomorrow?

6. He / be ready at half past five
7. They / get the letter tomorrow
8. I / take Bill to the park
9. We / buy her a box of chocolates
10. We / get off the bus here

Exercise 8

Example :

He / shoes

He's putting his shoes on.

1. He / coat
2. She / hat
3. They / boots
4. He / pullover
5. They / raincoats
6. I / trousers
7. We / socks
8. She / skirt
9. I / shoes
10. She / dress

Exercise 9

Answer these questions.

1. Are you going to write an article about him? Yes,
2. Does he want to see the film again? Yes,
3. Will she come back? No,
4. Do you like cats? No,
5. Will he remember the tickets? Yes,
6. Is he going to see the doctor? Yes,
7. Does Dracula always go out on Saturday? Yes,
8. Can you see that notice? No,
9. Are we going to the market? Yes,
10. Do they live in a big town? Yes,

Exercise 10

Complete these sentences with question-tags.

1. We'll see you again,
2. They'll invite us,
3. He won't come,
4. It's a good idea,
5. He often loses his books,
6. They're very generous people,
7. She'll probably be late,
8. The telephone's ringing,
9. He's got a cold,
10. You don't smoke,

Exercise 11

Find a word to complete these sentences.

1. Is he at the top? - No, he's at the ...
2. He's a very famous His pictures are very expensive.
3. It's my ... tomorrow. I'll be twelve.
4. Do you like this chocolate cake? - Yes, I think it's ...
5. Mr Hill isn't very well. He's got a ...
6. ... usually like fish.
7. Hurry up! We'll ... the bus.
8. When is Mr Brown coming? - I can't remember. Look at the ...
9. I'm very ... because I'm going on holiday tomorrow.
10. I must clean the windows. They're ...
11. Is it expensive? - No, it's very ...
12. You mustn't ... the animals at the zoo.
13. ... are you? - I'm eleven.
14. Shall we go to the cinema? - Yes, that's a good ...
15. Carlos is Spanish. He lives in ...
16. Brian thinks Dracula is fantastic. He likes ... films.
17. You mustn't smoke here! Can't you see that ... ?
18. I can't open the door because it's ...
19. It's raining, so I'll wear my ...
20. Mr Hill's secretary is in her ...
21. Can I have a ... of coffee, please?
22. I'm going to ... the car over there.
23. Is it on the right? - No, it's on the ...
24. It's Monday today, and it's Tuesday ...
25. I can't wear this! It's ... small.
26. Shall we go by bus? - No, we'll ... I haven't got any money.
27. Don't go! Come ... !
28. I'm going to ... the grass in our garden tomorrow.
29. She isn't very well. I'll telephone the ...
30. I can't see because I haven't got my ...

Exercise 12

Put a sentence from "A" with a sentence from "B".

- A.
1. He can't see ...
 2. It's raining ...
 3. He isn't well ...
 4. I can't buy it ...
 5. He's very tired ...
 6. I can't come now ...
 7. I won't be at school tomorrow ...
 8. He's very generous ...
 9. I'll wear my boots ...
 10. It's hot today ...
- B.
1. ... because it's too expensive.
 2. ... so we'll call the doctor.
 3. ... because it's snowing.
 4. ... because I must do my homework.
 5. ... because he isn't wearing his glasses.
 6. ... because I've got a cold.
 7. ... so I'll take my umbrella.
 8. ... and he often gives me money.
 9. ... so I'm going to the beach.
 10. ... so he's going to bed.

Exercise 13

Answer these questions.

1. Who's your favourite singer?
2. Who's your favourite actor?
3. What's your favourite animal?
4. What do you think of pop-music?
5. When is your birthday?
6. What do you want for your next birthday?
7. Where do you usually go on holiday?
8. Where will you go next summer?
9. What's the date today?
10. What's the weather like today?

Composition exercise

Read this story!

We usually go to Seatown in summer. We stay at our uncle's house. We go by train. We catch the train at Victoria Station. Our uncle waits for us at the station in Seatown. We have lunch in town, and then we go to his house. We stay in Seatown for two weeks. We go to the beach and visit the zoo. Our uncle takes us home in his car.

Now write the story again in the future.

We'll go to Seatown next summer. We'll stay ...

Come with me



I'll take you to a country
Of music, flowers and sun.
We'll leave tomorrow morning.
Are you ready? Can you come?

Chorus.

*Come with me! Come with me!
Come with me!*

We'll live at the top of a mountain.
Our house won't have a key.
We'll eat on a big grass table.
We'll sleep under the trees.

Chorus.

Come tomorrow morning.
I know you won't be late.
I'll see you at the corner.
I'll wait for you at eight.

Chorus.

I'll take you to a country
Of music, flowers and sun.
We'll leave tomorrow morning.
Are you ready? You must come.

Chorus.

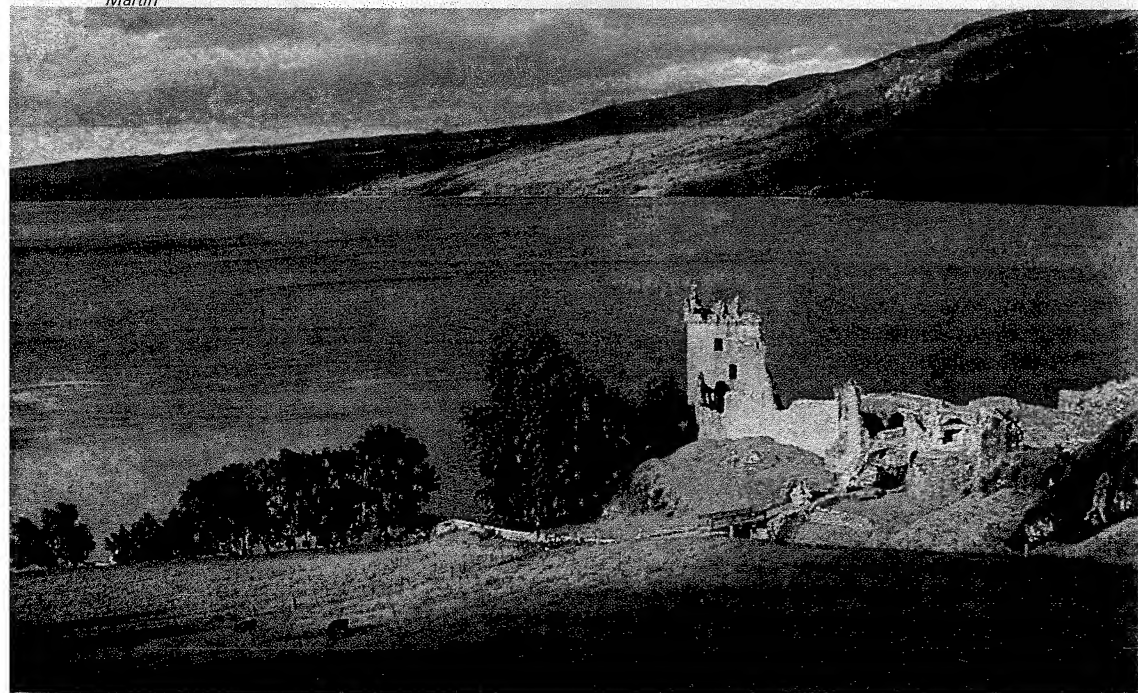


The United Kingdom

Scotland



Martin



What's Scotland like?



Martin

Opposite page
A loch in Scotland.

◁ Scottish people sometimes wear kilts.

Friends!



Atlas Photo - Spinelli

Kathy's older than Richard

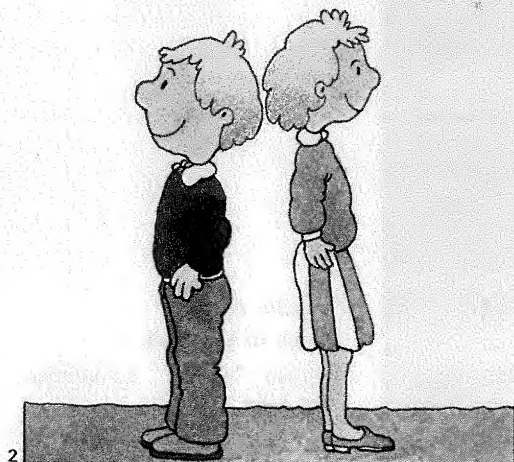
UNIT

21

comparatives:
as...as, -er than



How old is Kathy?
She's twelve.
How old is Richard?
He's eleven.
Richard isn't as old as Kathy.
Kathy's older than Richard.
Richard's younger than Kathy.



How tall is Kathy?
She's one metre fifty.
How tall is Richard?
He's one metre forty-five.
Richard isn't as tall as Kathy.
Kathy's taller than Richard.
Richard's shorter than Kathy.



Joe Gold's got a very big car.
Mr Hill's got a small car.
It isn't as big as Joe's car.
Joe's car is bigger than
Mr Hill's car.
Mr Hill's car is smaller than
Joe's car.

Practise the questions and answers

Is Richard as old as Kathy?
Is Richard as tall as Kathy?
Is Mr Hill's car as big as Joe's car?

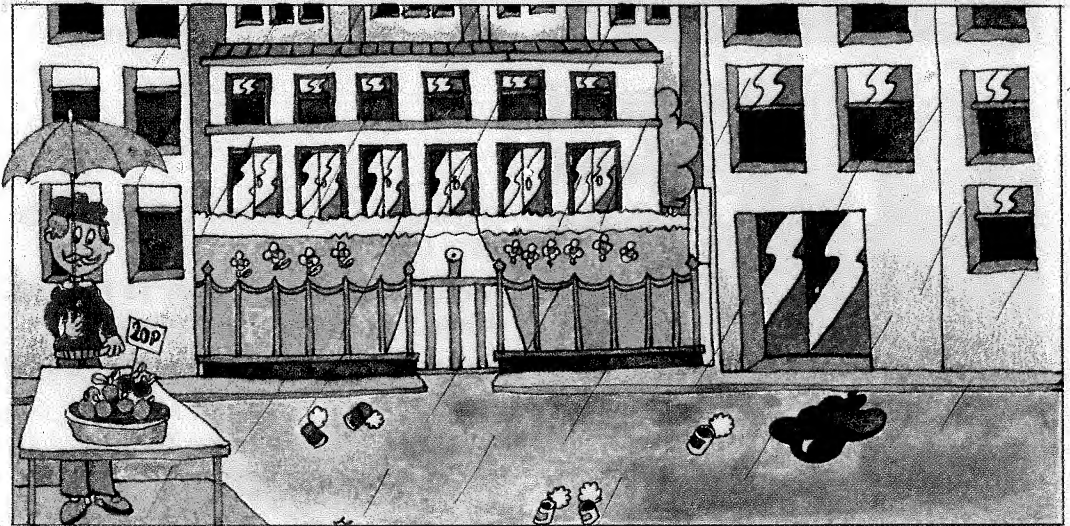
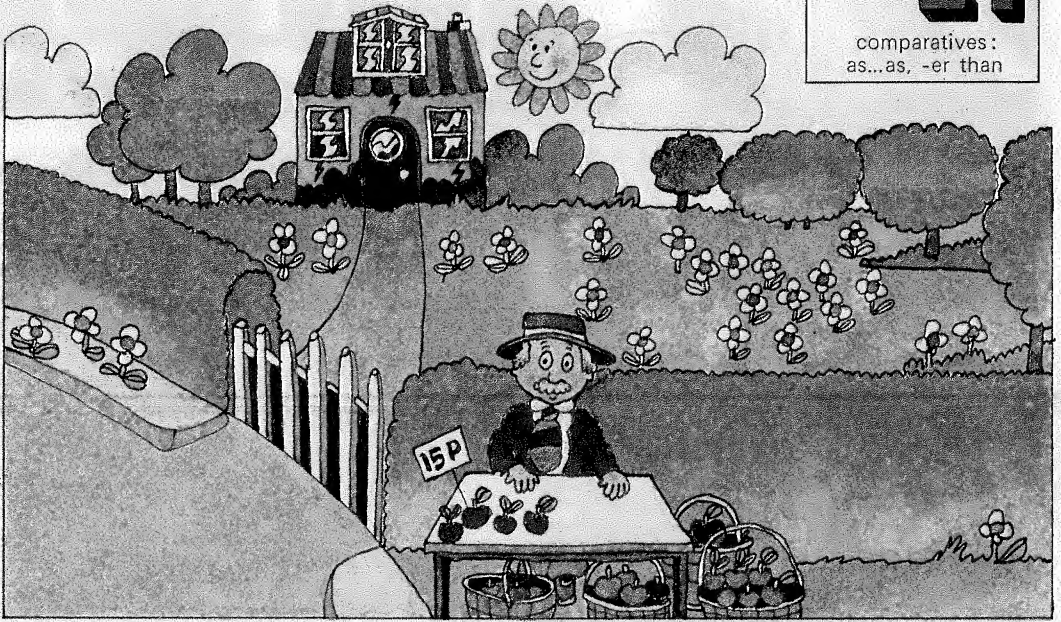
Is Richard older or younger than Kathy?
Is he taller or shorter than her?
Is Mr Hill's car bigger or smaller
than Joe's car?

What's the difference?

UNIT

21

comparatives:
as...as, -er than



Practise the questions and answers

Where's the house in picture 1?

It's in the country.

Where's the house in picture 2?

It's in the town.

... ask and answer more questions about the two pictures.

Now compare the two pictures

Is the house in picture 1 as big as the house in picture 2?

No, it isn't. It's smaller than the house in picture 2.

Is the house in picture 1 as new as the house in picture 2?

No, it isn't. It's older than the house in picture 2?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Garden / small?

No / big

Man / tall?

No / short

Apples / expensive?

No / cheap

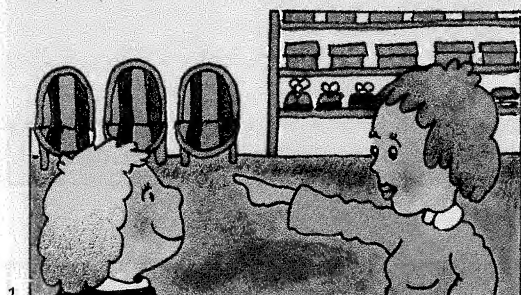
Street / clean?

No / dirty



I think they're awful!

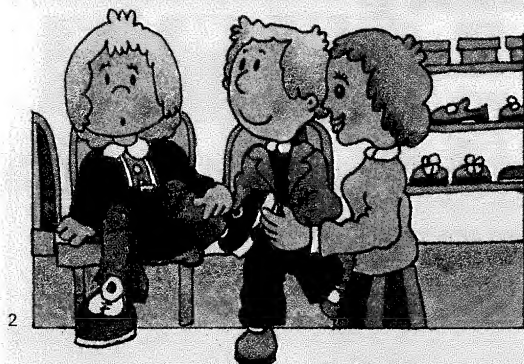
Richard and Kathy are in a shoe shop. Kathy wants to buy some shoes.



WOMAN: Good morning.
Can I help you?

KATHY: Yes. I want some black shoes, please. Size thirty-six.

WOMAN: Certainly. Sit down!



WOMAN: These shoes are very nice.
Try them on!

KATHY: Oh dear. They're too big.
Have you got a smaller size?

WOMAN: No, I haven't. I'm sorry.

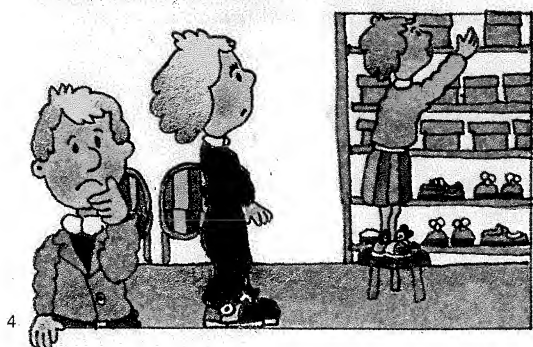


WOMAN: Do you like these?
I think they're lovely.

RICHARD: Ugh! I think they're awful.

KATHY: Be quiet Richard! Er...
they aren't as nice as the first pair.

WOMAN: Well, try them on.
They're very comfortable.



RICHARD: Kathy, you aren't going
to buy those, are you? They're awful.

KATHY: Yes, I know. But I can't
say that. Look! They're the
same as her shoes.

Passage for Comprehension

Mrs Gold wants to buy a pullover for Joe. She's in a shop now, and she's looking at some pull-overs. There's a red one, a blue one, and a green one. Which one will she buy? She doesn't know. Joe likes red, but the red one will be too small. The man in the shop says he hasn't got a bigger size. The blue one is Joe's size, but it isn't as nice as the red one, and it's very expensive. The green one is cheaper than the blue one, but Joe doesn't like green. The man in the shop says he likes the green one. Mrs Gold's got a good idea. She'll buy the green one for the man in the shop.

1. What does Mrs Gold want to buy?
2. What's she looking at?
3. How many pullovers are there?
4. What colour are they?
5. Will Mrs Gold buy the red one? Why not?
6. Has the man in the shop got a bigger size?
7. Which pullover is Joe's size?
8. Is it as nice as the red one?
9. Is the green one as expensive as the blue one?
10. Which pullover does the man in the shop like?
11. Which pullover will Mrs Gold buy?
12. Will she give Joe the pullover?

Summary

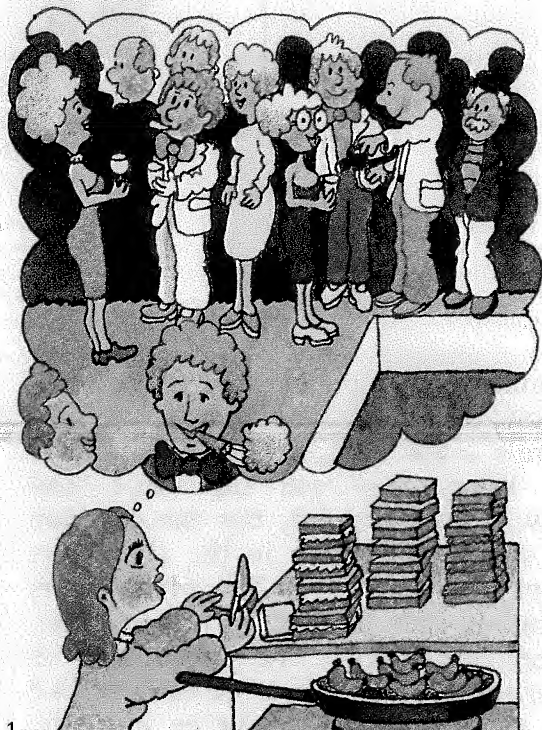
Joe's car is big.
Mr Hill's car isn't as big as Joe's car.
Joe's car is bigger than Mr Hill's car.

Will there be many people?

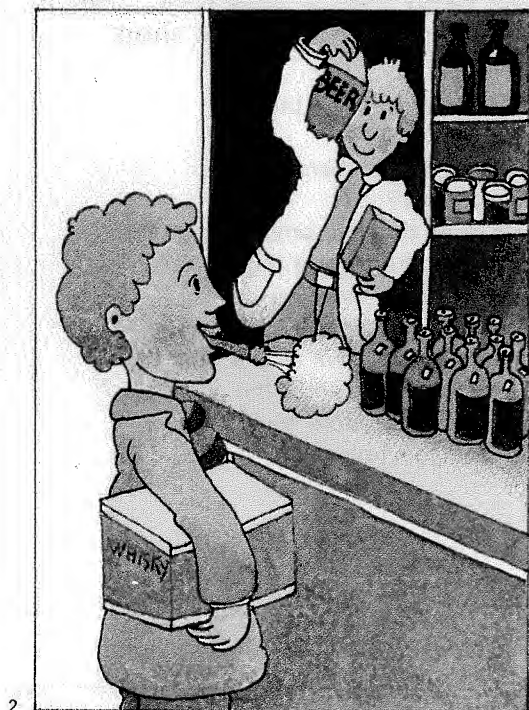
UNIT

22

much, many, a lot



Mr and Mrs Gold are having a party this evening. They've got a lot of friends, so there'll be a lot of people at the party. They'll all be very hungry, so Mrs Gold's making a lot of sandwiches. She's cooking a lot of sausages too.



Joe's doing the shopping. His friends will all be very thirsty, so he's buying a lot of beer. They all like whisky, so he's buying a lot of whisky. They'll drink a lot of wine too, so he's buying a lot of wine.

Practise the questions and answers

Have Mr and Mrs Gold got many friends?

Will there be many people at the party?

Is Mrs Gold making many sandwiches?

Is she cooking many sausages?

Is Joe buying much beer?

Is he buying much whisky?

Is he buying much wine?

There isn't much sugar

UNIT

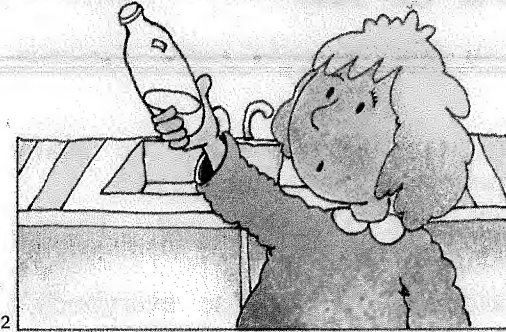
22

much, many, a lot



Mrs Hill and Kathy are going to go shopping. They're in the kitchen now.

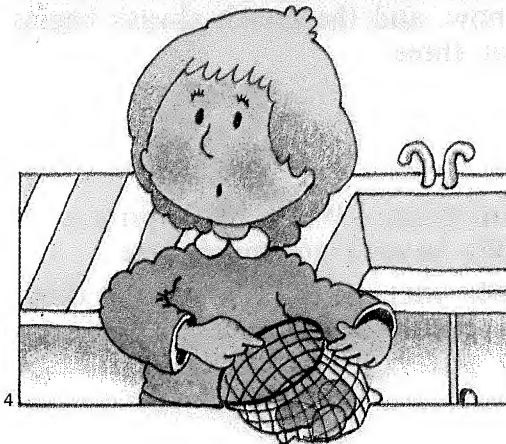
KATHY: There isn't much sugar, Mum. The bowl's nearly empty.
Mrs HILL: All right, we'll buy some sugar.



KATHY: There isn't much milk, Mum. The bottle's nearly empty.
Mrs HILL: All right, we'll buy some milk.



KATHY: There aren't many eggs, Mum. The box is nearly empty.
Mrs HILL: All right, we'll buy some eggs.



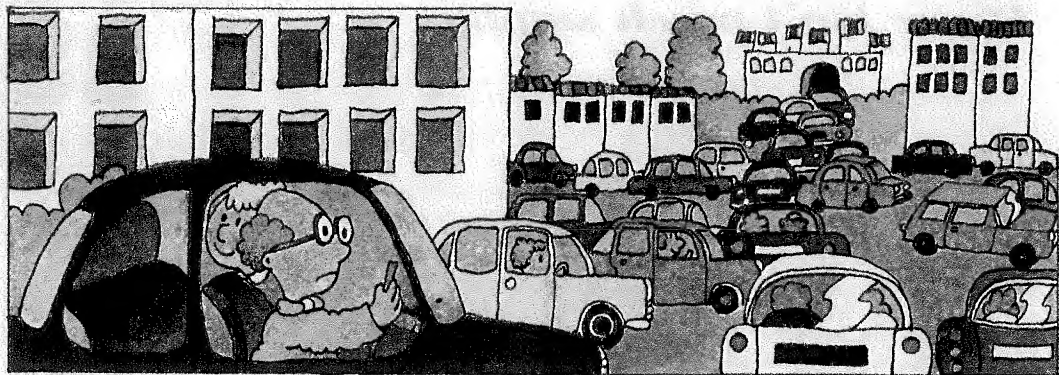
KATHY: There aren't many potatoes, Mum. The bag's nearly empty.
Mrs HILL: All right, we'll buy some potatoes.

Practise the questions and answers

Is there much sugar?
No, there isn't much.

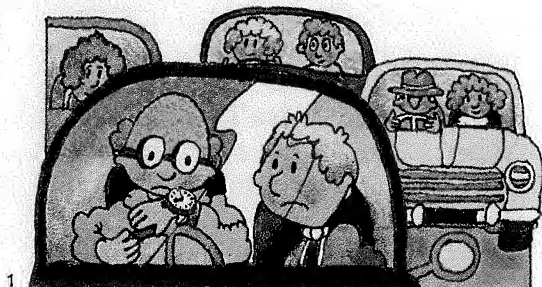
Are there many eggs?
No, there aren't many.

... ask and answer more questions like these.



Oh dear! We'll be late

It's Saturday afternoon. Richard and his father are going to a football match. They're in Mr Hill's car.

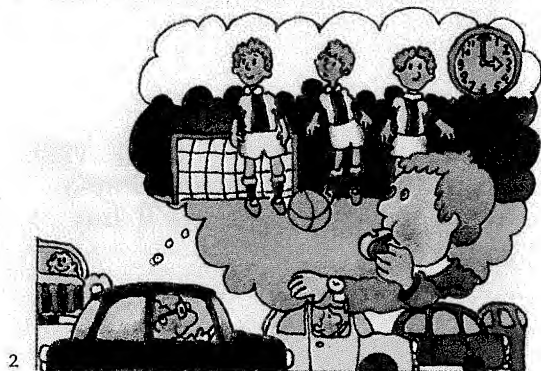


RICHARD: Will there be many people at the match, Dad?

Mr HILL: Yes, there will. There's a lot of traffic.

RICHARD: I suppose everybody's going to the match.

Mr HILL: Oh dear! We'll be late.



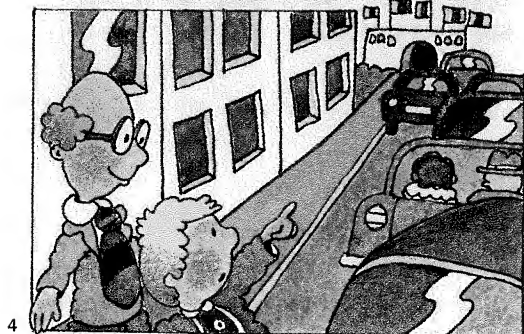
RICHARD: What time is it, Dad?

Mr HILL: It's nearly three o'clock now, and the match always begins at three.



RICHARD: We must hurry. We haven't got much time.

Mr HILL: Yes, I know. I think I'll park the car here.



RICHARD: But Dad, we aren't very near the football ground. We'll miss the beginning of the match.

Mr HILL: But look at all the traffic! We'll walk. It'll be quicker.

Passage for Comprehension

Bill has got a lot of friends. His favourite one is Lob. Lob is a big, black dog. He doesn't live in a house. He doesn't live with a family. He hasn't got many friends. He sleeps in the park nearly every night. Bill knows Lob is often hungry, because he doesn't get much food. So he sometimes takes Lob to his house. Mrs Hill always gives Lob a big dinner. In winter Lob doesn't want to sleep in the park because it's very cold and it sometimes snows. So Bill invites him into the kitchen. It isn't cold in the kitchen. It's warm there, and Bill's box is very comfortable.

1. Has Bill got many friends?
2. Who is his favourite one?
3. What's Lob like?
4. Does he live in a house?
5. Does he live with a family?
6. Has he got many friends?
7. Where does he usually sleep?
8. Why is he often hungry?
9. What does Bill sometimes do?
10. What does Mrs Hill give Lob?
11. Does Lob want to sleep in the park in winter? Why not?
12. What does Bill do?
13. Is it warmer in the kitchen than in the park?
14. Where does Lob sleep?

Summary

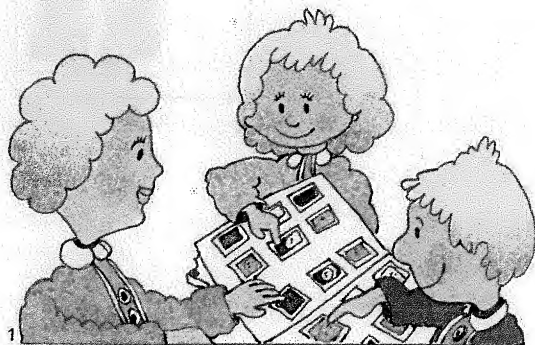
Is there much milk?	Yes, there's a lot. No, there isn't much.
Are there many eggs?	Yes, there are a lot. No, there aren't many.

The girl who's got brown hair

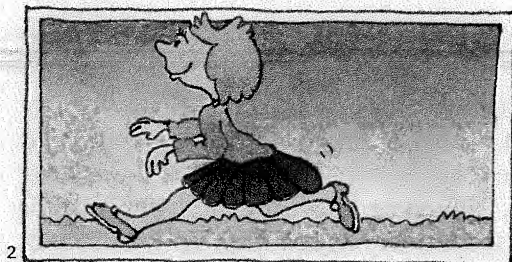
UNIT

23

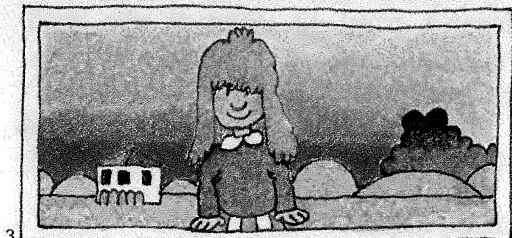
relative: who



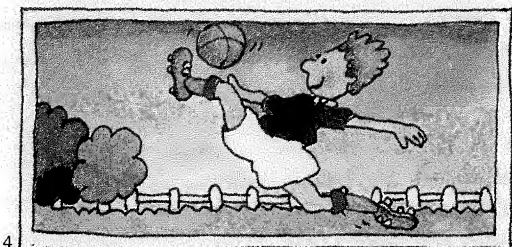
Richard and Kathy are showing their mother some photographs of their friends at school. Here are the photographs.



This is Susan.
She's got brown hair.
She's wearing a red skirt.



This is Helen.
She's got long hair.
She's wearing a blue pullover.



This is Bob.
He's playing football.
He's wearing football boots.



This is John.
He's eating sweets.
He's got a very fat stomach.

Practise the questions and answers

Which girl is Susan?
She's the girl who's got brown hair.

Which one is Helen?
She's the one who's wearing a blue pullover.

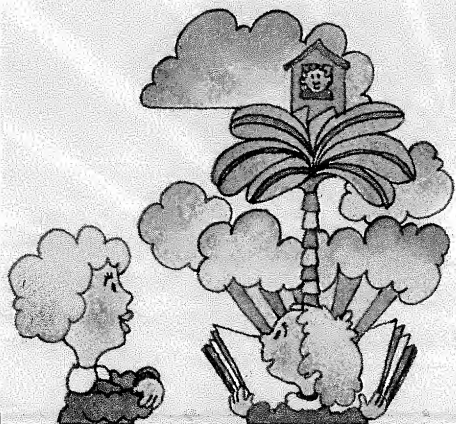
Which boy is Bob?
He's the boy who's playing football.

Which one is John?
He's the one who's got a fat stomach.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

A man who lives in a tree

UNIT **23**
relative: who



Richard, Kathy, Brian and Jill are all reading. Mrs Hill's asking them about their books.

Mrs HILL: What are you reading, Kathy?

KATHY: I'm reading a book about Bill Biggs.

Mrs HILL: Bill Biggs? Who's he?

KATHY: He's a man who lives in a tree.

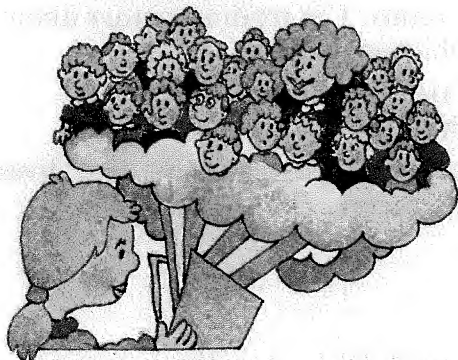


Mrs HILL: What are you reading, Richard?

RICHARD: I'm reading a book about Paul Porter.

Mrs HILL: Paul Porter? Who's he?

RICHARD: He's a man who works for the Secret Service.

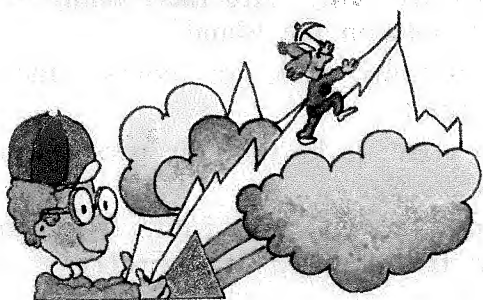


Mrs HILL: What are you reading, Jill?

JILL: I'm reading a book about Millie Smith.

Mrs HILL: Millie Smith? Who's she?

JILL: She's a woman who's got twenty-three children.



Mrs HILL: What are you reading, Brian?

BRIAN: I'm reading a book about Molly Hogg.

Mrs HILL: Molly Hogg? Who's she?

BRIAN: She's a woman who climbs mountains.

Practise the questions and answers

Which one is Bill Biggs?

Is he the one who works for the Secret Service?

Which one is Paul Porter?

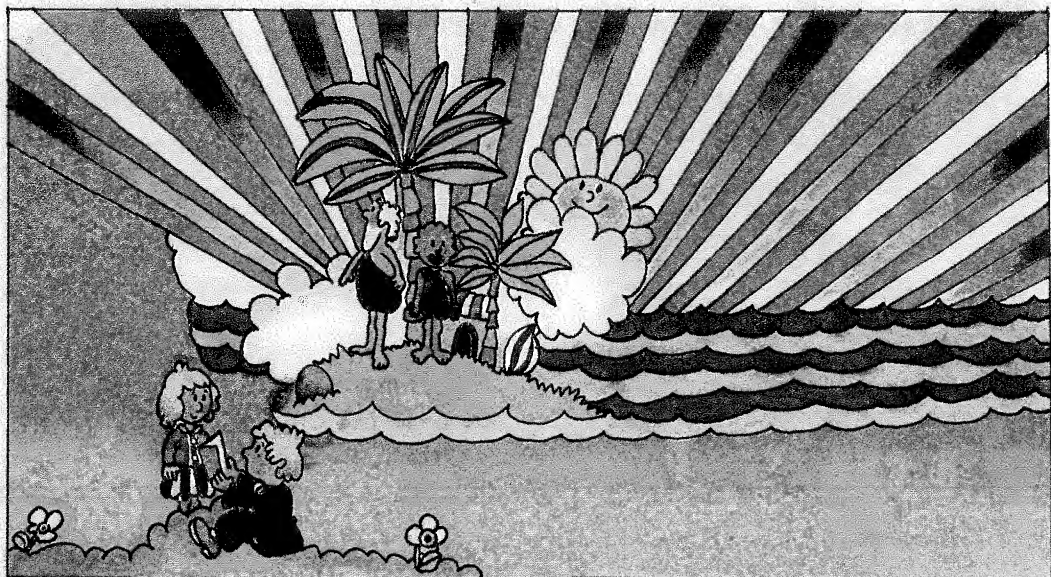
Is he the one who lives in a tree?

Which one is Millie Smith?

Is she the one who climbs mountains?

Which one is Molly Hogg?

Is she the one who's got twenty-three children?



Robinson Crusoe

Richard's reading. Kathy's asking him about his book.



KATHY: What are you reading, Richard?

RICHARD: I'm reading a story about Robinson Crusoe.

KATHY: Robinson Crusoe? Who's he?

RICHARD: He's a man who lives on a desert island.



KATHY: Oh! Are there many people on the island?

RICHARD: No, of course there aren't.

KATHY: Is he the only person who lives there?

RICHARD: No, he isn't. He's got a friend called Man Friday.



KATHY: Man Friday? That's a funny name! Why is he called Man Friday?

RICHARD: Oh Kathy! Please be quiet! I'm trying to read.

Passage for Comprehension

Kathy's reading a book about a man called Bill Biggs. Bill Biggs is a very interesting man. He's got long white hair and he lives at the top of a tree. His tree is near a village. The people who live in the village visit Bill when they've got a problem. When they don't feel very well, he gives them some strange green medicine. All the children like him. He knows a lot of funny stories, and he shows them strange flowers and animals. Kathy thinks Bill Biggs is fantastic. When she goes to the country with her family, she always looks at the trees. Perhaps she'll see him one day.

1. What's Kathy reading?
2. What's Bill Biggs like?
3. What sort of hair has he got?
4. Where does he live?
5. Where's his tree?
6. Who visits Bill?
7. When do they visit him?
8. What does Bill give them?
9. Why do the children like him?
10. Does Kathy like Bill Biggs?
11. What does she do when she goes to the country?
12. Will she ever see him?

Summary

Which	girl one	is Helen?
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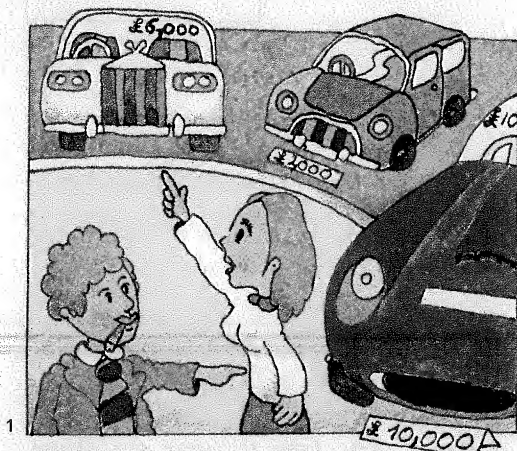
She's	the girl the one	who	is wearing a red skirt. has got long hair.
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The car that costs £ 6,000

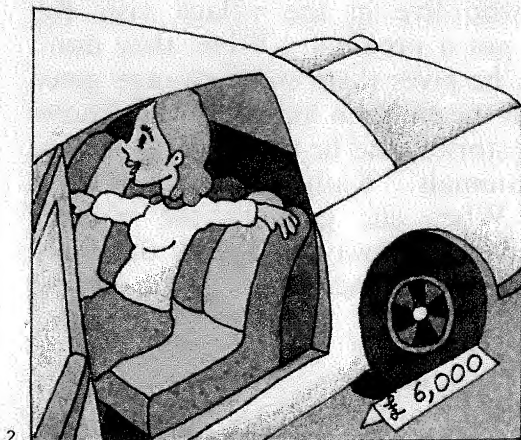
UNIT

24

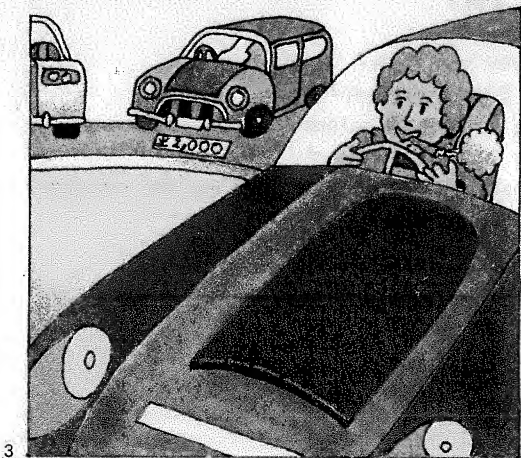
relative : that



Joe Gold wants to buy a new car. He and his wife are looking at some cars now.



Mrs Gold likes the one that's on the left. It costs six thousand pounds. It's got very comfortable seats.



Joe likes the one that's on the right. It costs ten thousand pounds. It goes very fast.

Practise the questions and answers

Which car does Mrs Gold like?
She likes the one that costs six thousand pounds.

Which car does Joe like?
He likes the one that costs ten thousand pounds.

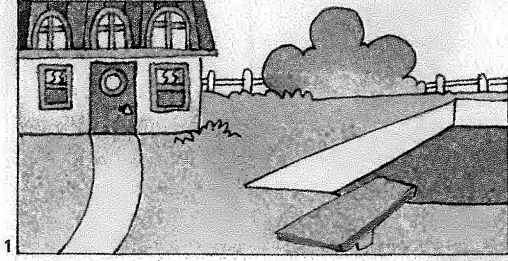
... ask and answer more questions like these.

I like the one that's by the sea

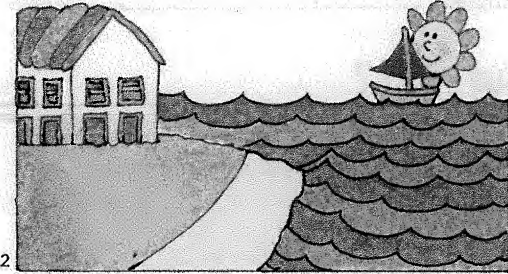
UNIT

24

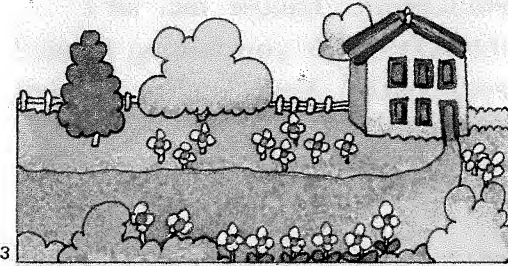
relative: that



Look at these houses!
The first house has got a swimming-pool.



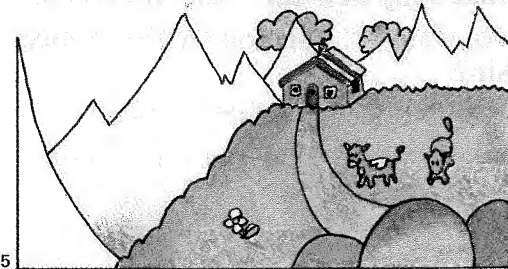
The second house is by the sea.



The third house has got a big garden.



The fourth house is in the country.



The fifth house is in the mountains.

Practise the questions and answers

1. Which house do you like?
I like the house that's got
a swimming-pool.

2. Which house do you like?
I like the one that's by the sea.

... ask and answer more questions like these.



Is that your car?

Joe usually parks his car in a car park. But if he's in a hurry, he sometimes parks it in the street. He's in a hurry now. He can't see the policeman who's standing behind the letter box.



POLICEMAN: Excuse me, sir !

JOE: Oh! Are you talking to me?

POLICEMAN: Yes, I am. Is that your car, sir?

JOE: Which car?

POLICEMAN: The one that's parked over there.

JOE: Oh, the blue one. No, that isn't my car.

POLICEMAN: No, sir, not the blue one. That's my car. The red one.

JOE: The red one? Oh... yes, that's my new car. Do you like it?

POLICEMAN: Can you see that notice, sir?

JOE: Notice? Which notice?

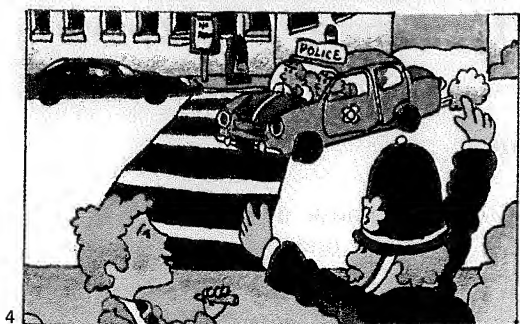
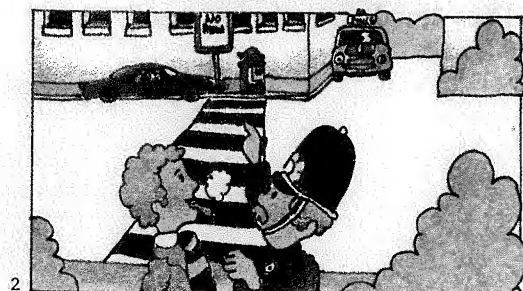
POLICEMAN: The one that says "No parking".

JOE: Oh, yes. Er... Can you see those boys?

POLICEMAN: Which boys?

JOE: The ones who are stealing your car.

POLICEMAN: Hey! Stop! Come back!



Passage for Comprehension

It's seven thirty in the evening. Kathy's in the living-room. She's watching television. She's the only person in the house. Richard is at Brian's house, and Mr and Mrs Hill are visiting the people who live next door. Kathy's watching a film about an awful animal that eats small children. It lives in the forest, and when it's hungry it goes to the village. If there aren't any children in the street it goes into the school. It's going into the school now. The children don't know it's coming. They can't hear it, because they're having an English lesson. But Kathy can hear a noise in the living-room. The door's opening. There's an animal at the door. Is it going to eat her? No, it's only Bill.

1. What's Kathy doing?
2. Is Kathy with the family?
3. Where's Richard? Where are Mr and Mrs Hill?
4. What sort of film is Kathy watching?
5. Where does the animal live?
6. When does it go to the village?
7. Where does it go if there aren't any children in the street?
8. What's it doing now?
9. Do the children know it's coming? Why not?
10. What can Kathy hear?
11. What's at the door?
12. Who is it?

Summary

Which	car one	do you like?
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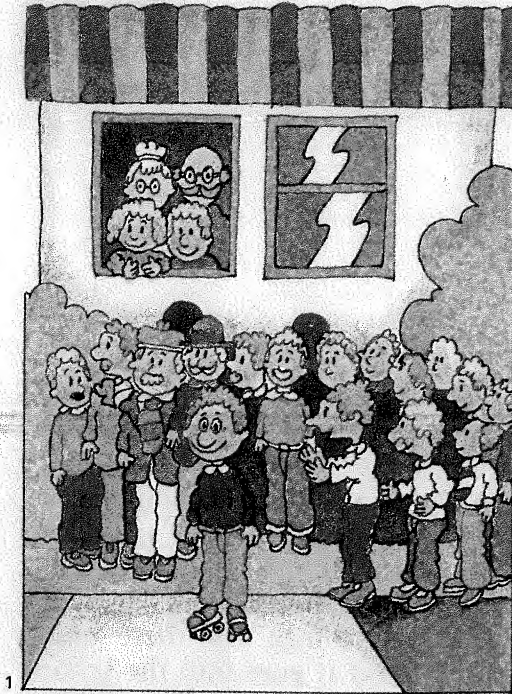
I like	the car the one	that costs £6,000.
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A man wearing roller-skates

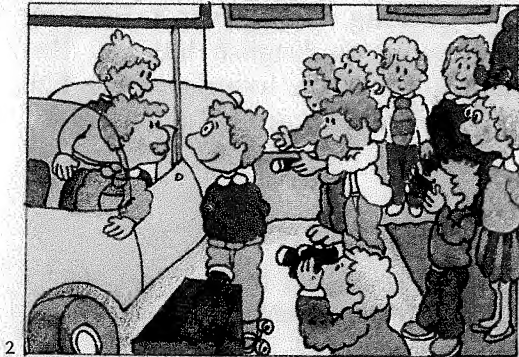
UNIT

23

adjectival phrases
+ -ing



Kathy and Richard are at their grandparents' house in Brighton. They're all looking out of the window. They can see a man standing in the middle of the street. He's wearing roller-skates. There are a lot of people looking at him.



The man's standing by a car. There are two men sitting in the car. There are a lot of people talking to the man. There are some men taking photographs.



What's going to happen? He's going to skate from Brighton to London!

Practise the questions and answers

Where are Kathy and Richard?
Who can they see?
Who's looking at the man?

Who's sitting in the car?
Who's talking to the man?
Who's taking photographs?

It's more exciting

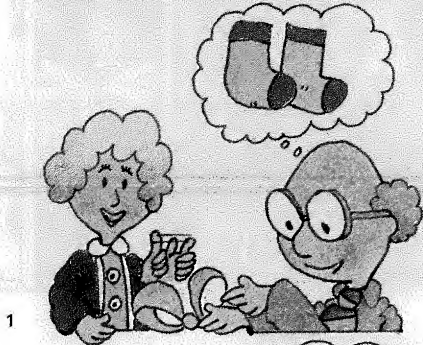
UNIT

23

comparatives:
more...than



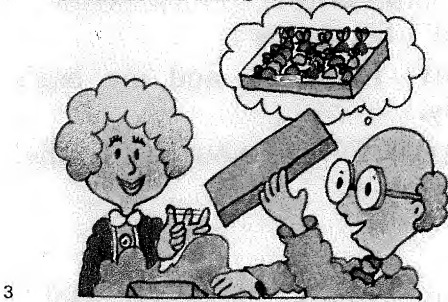
It's Mr Hill's birthday today. Mrs Hill's giving him a present. He's very excited.



Mr HILL: Is it a pair of socks?
Mrs HILL: No, it isn't. It's more interesting than a pair of socks.



Mr HILL: Is it a book?
Mrs HILL: No, it isn't. It's more exciting than a book.



Mr HILL: Is it a box of sweets?
Mrs HILL: No, it isn't. It's more expensive than a box of sweets.

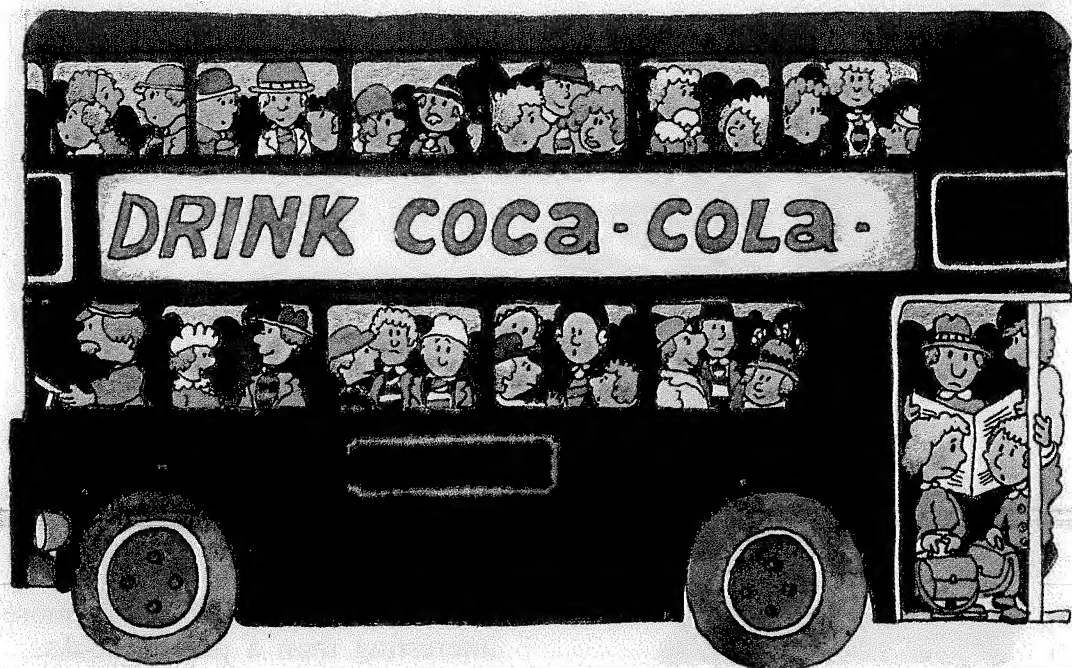


Mr HILL: Well, I don't know. What is it?
Mrs HILL: It's a car.
Mr HILL: A car?
Mrs HILL: Yes. Look!

Practise the questions and answers

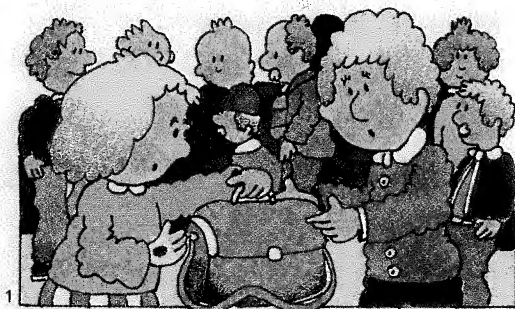
Is Mr Hill's present interesting?
It's more interesting than a pair of socks.

... ask and answer more questions like these.



Ooh! My feet!

It's quarter past four. Richard and Kathy are going home. They're on the bus. The bus is full, so they can't sit down.



KATHY: Oh, I'm fed up.

RICHARD: Why?
What's the matter?

KATHY: I'm tired, and my bag's heavy.

RICHARD: Give me your bag, Kathy!
I'll carry it.



KATHY: Thanks, Richard. Ooh!
My feet! I want to sit down.

RICHARD: Look! There are some
people getting off.

KATHY: Oh good! I can sit down
now.



RICHARD: Is that better?

KATHY: No, it isn't. It's worse.

RICHARD: Why? Aren't you more
comfortable?

KATHY: No, I'm not. There's a
man standing on my foot.

Passage for Comprehension

Mrs Hill's walking home. She can see some people standing in the middle of the street. They're all looking at her house. She doesn't know why. She thinks it's very strange. Now she's in front of the house. The bathroom window's open. There's a man singing in the bathroom. Everybody's listening to him. It's Mr Hill. He's having a bath. He always sings when he's in the bath. He doesn't think his songs are good, but he thinks they're better in the bathroom. The people in the street think they're very good. They're more interesting than the songs on the radio.

1. What's Mrs Hill doing?
2. Who can she see?
3. What are they looking at?
4. Does Mrs Hill know why?
5. Which window is open?
6. Who is everybody listening to?
7. Who is it?
8. What's he doing?
9. What does he always do in the bath?
10. Does Mr Hill think his songs are good?
11. Why does he sing in the bathroom?
12. What do the people in the street think?

Summary

There's a man	standing talking	in the street.
---------------	---------------------	----------------

This book isn't as interesting as that book.
That book is more interesting than this book.

Revision exercises: 5

Exercise 1

Example :

His car / big / my car

His car's bigger than my car.

1. My brother / old / you
2. Your trousers / expensive / my trousers
3. The train / fast / the bus
4. It / warm / in summer / in winter
5. Those children / young / us
6. This programme / interesting / the other one
7. Your suitcase / heavy / this one
8. Lions / dangerous / elephants
9. The weather in England / bad / the weather in Spain
10. This song / good / the other one

Exercise 2

Example :

His car's / big / my car

His car's as big as my car.

1. He's nearly / tall / his father
2. These apples aren't / cheap / the apples that are in the market
3. Please come / early / you can
4. My bag isn't / heavy / your suitcase
5. My roller-skates aren't / fast / her car

Exercise 3

Complete these sentences with « how much » or « how many ».

1. ... sugar do you take?
2. ... people are there in your class?
3. ... money have you got?
4. ... funny stories do you know?
5. ... brothers and sisters has he got?
6. ... time have we got?
7. ... eggs do you want?
8. ... children are there in the park?
9. ... does it cost?
10. ... wine have we got?

Exercise 4

Example :

He's got a lot of money.

Has Kathy got much money?

1. He's got a lot of fish.
2. He's got a lot of presents.
3. He knows a lot of funny stories.
4. He writes a lot of letters.
5. He drinks a lot of beer.

Example :

There's a lot of money in this bag.
But there isn't much money in that bag.

6. There's a lot of traffic in this street.
7. There are a lot of apples in this bowl.
8. There are a lot of potatoes in this bag.
9. There's a lot of food on this plate.
10. There's a lot of wine in this bottle.

Exercise 5

Complete these sentences with the correct form of « to be », « to have » or « have got ».

1. It's his birthday today. He ... fourteen.
2. How tall ... you?
3. She ... a bath every morning.
4. Shall we ... our lunch? I ... very hungry.
5. She's wearing two pullovers because she ... cold.
6. It ... very sunny today.
7. How old ... your sister?
8. Give him a drink! He ... thirsty.
9. She mustn't go out. She ... an awful cold.
10. I'm going into the sea. It ... too hot on the beach.

Exercise 6

What's the name of the person who :

1. Cleans windows?
2. Takes letters to your house?
3. Works in a police station?
4. Comes to your house when you don't feel well?
5. Writes letters in an office?
6. Is your mother's mother?
7. Works in a school?
8. Looks at your suitcase at the airport?
9. Steals other people's money?
10. Sings popsongs?

Exercise 7

Put « who » or « that » in these sentences.

1. I don't like people ... never say "Thank you".
2. He's got an Italian car ... goes very fast.
3. He knows all the animals ... live in the forest.
4. My friend Bob is the one ... is wearing a blue pullover.
5. I know a boy ... skates to school.
6. She always buys clothes ... are very expensive.
7. We usually stay in the hotel ... is by the sea.
8. He's the one ... works for the Secret Service.
9. He lives in a house ... has got twenty-seven bedrooms.
10. Can you see the notice ... says "No Parking"?

Exercise 8

Example :

There's a man in the car.

There are some men in the car.

1. There's a child in the park.
2. He knows a famous person.
3. There's a man at the bus-stop.
4. My foot's tired.
5. There's a woman in the shop.

Exercise 9

Example :

Helen's sitting in the corner.

Who's Helen?

She's the one who's sitting in the corner.

1. Bob's wearing red trousers.
2. Susan's eating a piece of cake.
3. Helen's got long hair.
4. John lives near the football ground.
5. Mr Hat's putting his coat on.
6. Jill's always late.
7. Mrs Hat likes whisky.
8. Jim Leather cleans our windows.
9. Robinson Crusoe lives on a desert island.
10. Brian's uncle lives in the country.

Exercise 10

Example :

mother / on the left

Which one's your mother?

She's the one who's on the left.

1. father / on the left
2. car / in the middle of the street
3. house / on the right
4. sister / in the corner
5. book / on the table
6. cat / at the top of the tree
7. coat / on the chair
8. wife / next to Mr Hill
9. grandmother / in the armchair
10. raincoat / in the hall

Composition exercise

Mr A. and Mr B. are at a party.

They're talking about Paul Wane.

Paul Wane's a famous actor. He's at the party.

Complete the conversation.

Mr A.: Can you see Paul Wane?

Mr B.: Which one is Paul Wane?

Mr A.: He's ...

Mr B.: A red hat? Oh, yes. I can see him now. Who ... ?

Mr A.: He's talking to his wife.

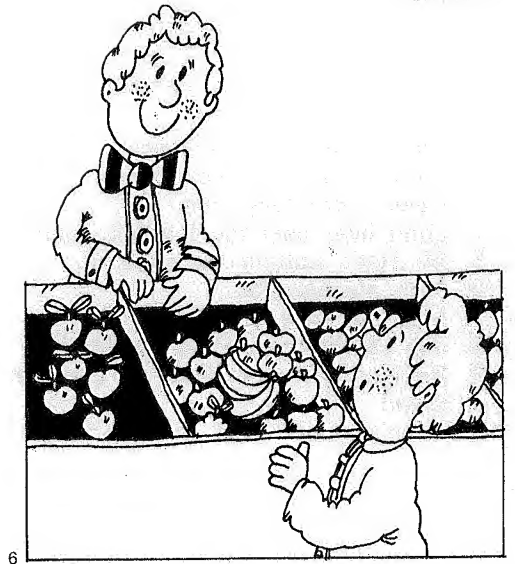
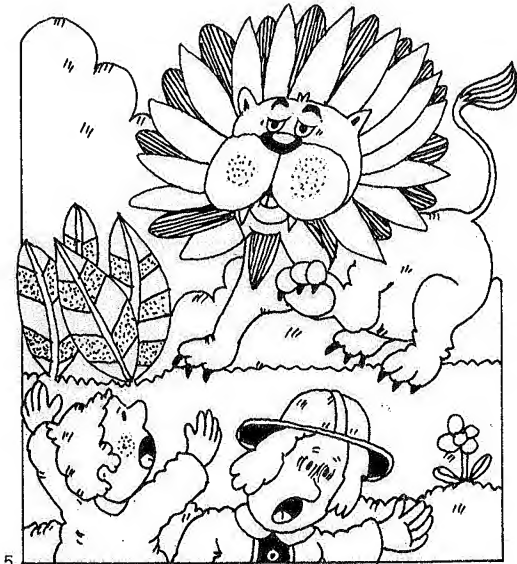
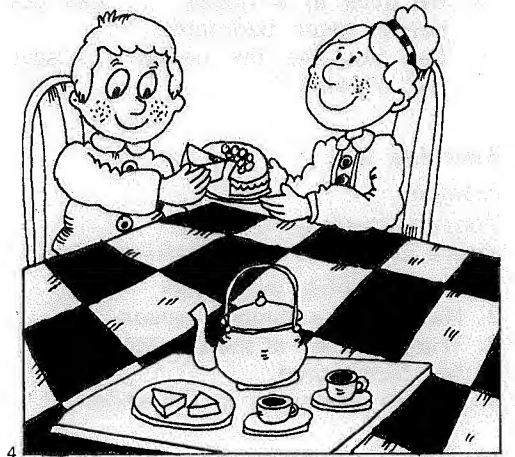
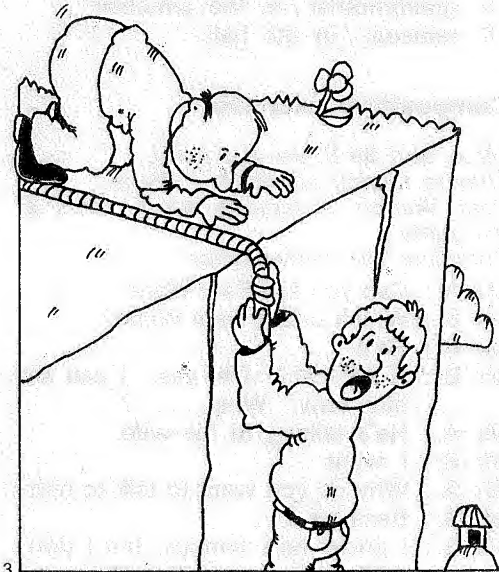
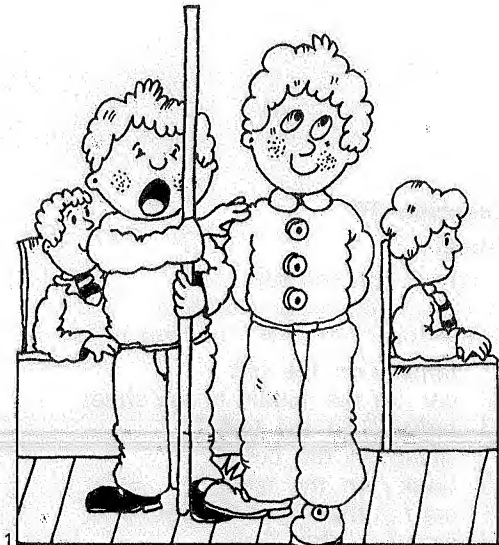
Mr B.: I want ...

Mr A.: Why do you want to talk to him?

Mr B.: Because ...

Mr A.: I know he's famous, but I don't think he's very interesting.

What do you think they're saying?



A better song

Is it warmer? Is it colder? Is it younger? Is it older? Are you
 sure? — Is it whiter? Is it blacker? Is it funnier? Is it fatter? Are you
 sure? — Is it bigger? Is it smaller? Is it shorter? Is it taller? Can you
 say? — Is it redder? Is it bluer? Is it
 faster? Is it newer Than yester - day? — They
 say it's more in - tel - ligent, More dangerous, more diffi - cult. They
 say it's more ex - ci - ting More int' resting, I Know —

FINE
 D.C.
 al fine

Is it warmer? Is it colder?
 Is it younger? Is it older?
 Are you sure?

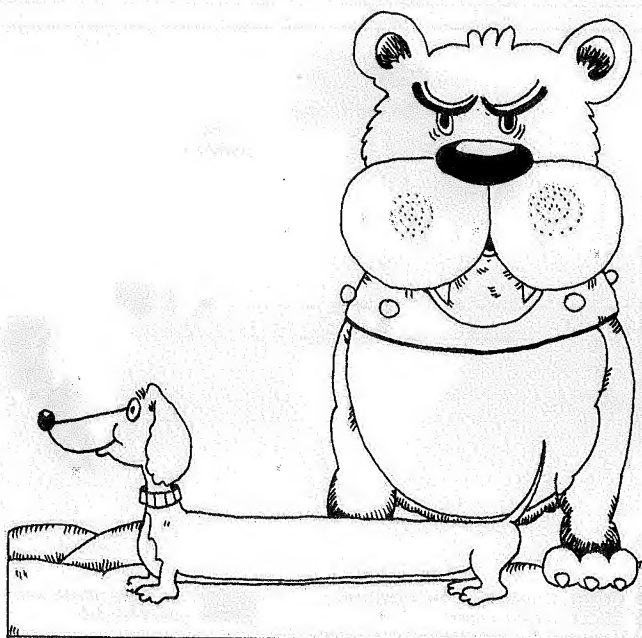
Is it whiter? Is it blacker?
 Is it funnier? Is it fatter?
 Are you sure?

Is it bigger? Is it smaller?
 Is it shorter? Is it taller?
 Can you say?

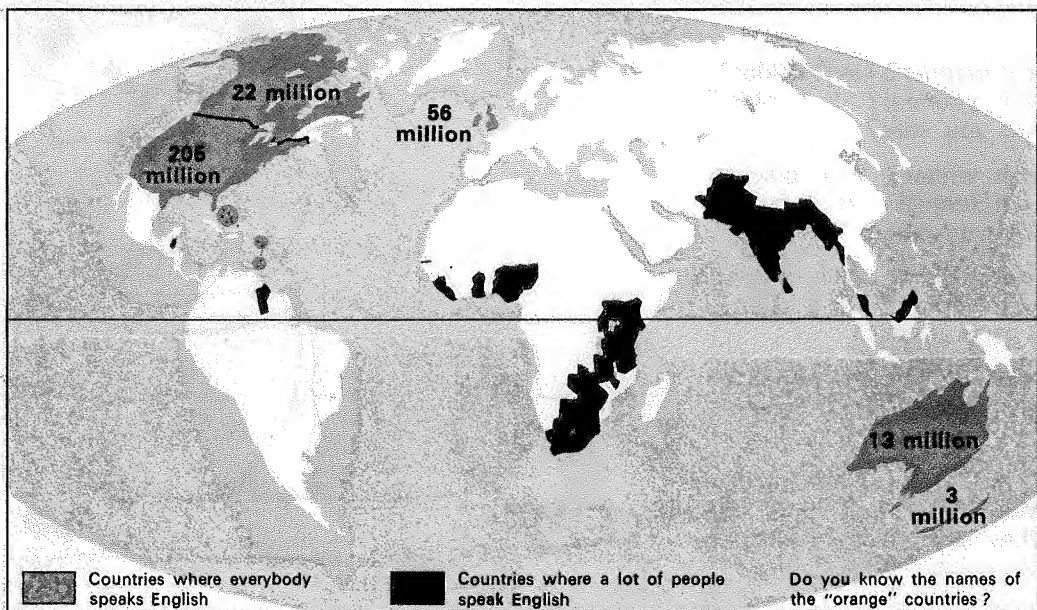
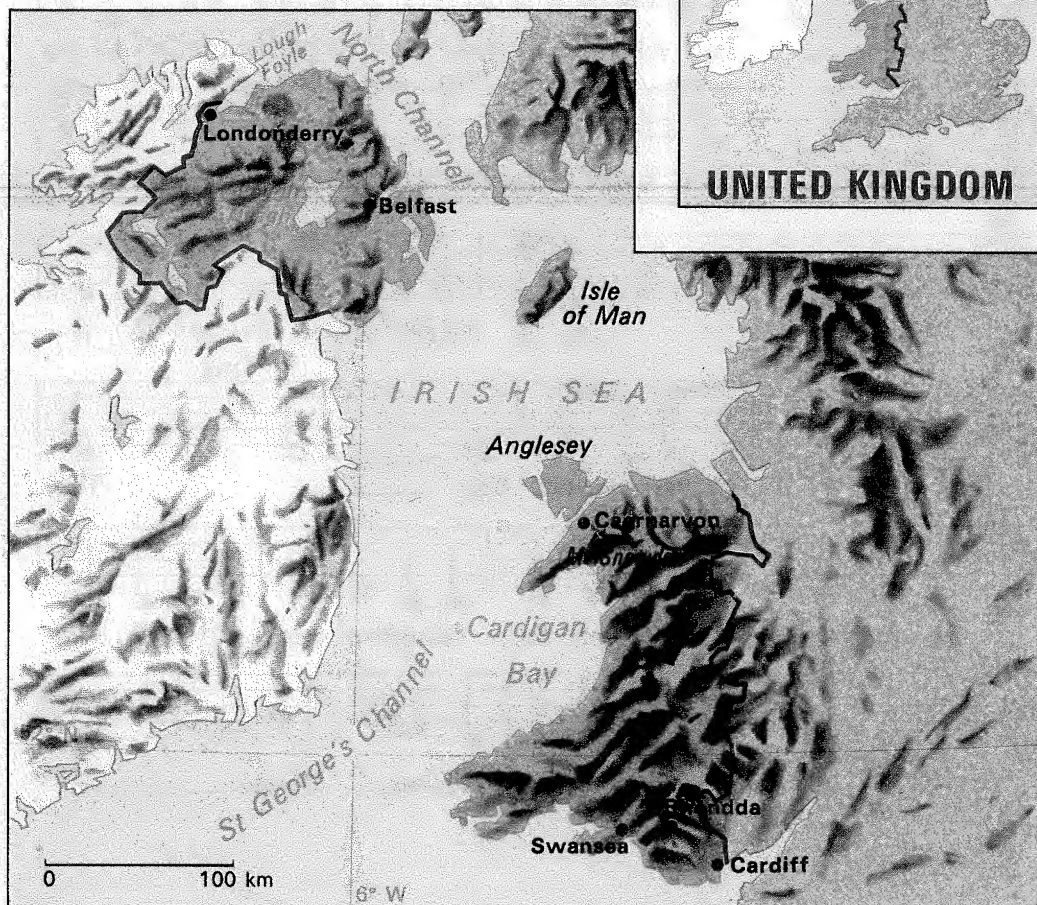
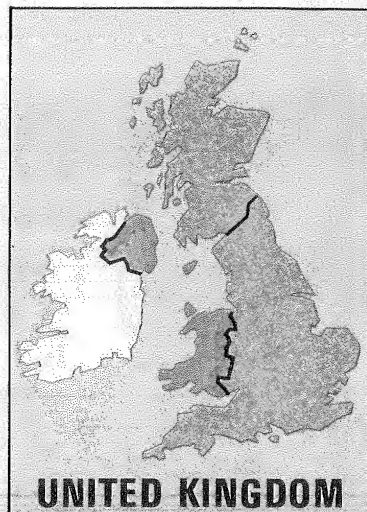
Is it redder? Is it bluer?
 Is it faster? Is it newer
 Than yesterday?

They say it's more intelligent,
 More dangerous, more difficult.
 They say it's more exciting,
 More interesting, I know.

Is it ... (Repeat).



The United Kingdom Northern Ireland and Wales



*Shall we go to Wales
or Ireland?*



A quiet day in Ireland.

Atlas Photo - Le Gossec



Ireland: The Giants'
Causeway.

Rapho - Paolo Koch

Atlas Photo - Hétiér



Look!
There's Snowdon!

Where were they yesterday?

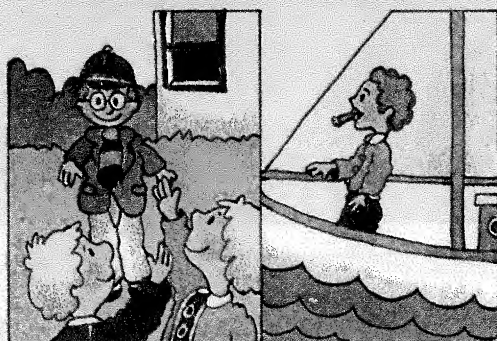
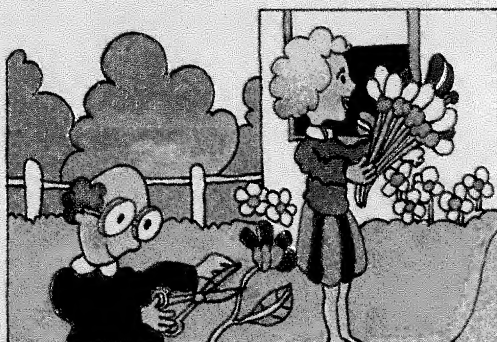
UNIT

26

simple past of 'to be'



It's Monday today.
Mr Hill's at work.
Mrs Hill's at home.
Richard and Kathy are at school.
Joe Gold's in bed.



It was Sunday yesterday.
Mr Hill was in the garden.
Mrs Hill was in the garden too.
Richard and Kathy were at Brian's house.
Joe Gold was on his boat.

Practise the questions and answers

What day is it today?
Where's Mr Hill today?
Where are Richard and Kathy?
... ask and answer more questions like these.

What day was it yesterday?
Where was Mr Hill yesterday?
Where were Richard and Kathy?
... ask and answer more questions like these.

Was Mr Hill in the garden yesterday?
Yes, he was.
Was Kathy in the garden?
No, she wasn't.
Were Richard and Kathy at Brian's house?
Yes, they were.
Were they at Jill's house?
No, they weren't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

The concert

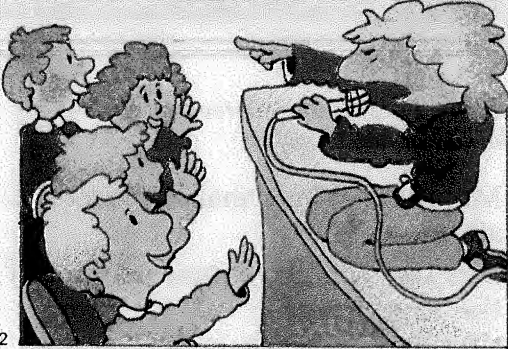
UNIT

26

simple past of 'to be'



There was a big pop concert in London last week. The theatre was full, because the Bigwigs were there.



Richard and Kathy were at the concert. They were very excited. They were in the front row.



After the concert there were a lot of people in the street, and there was a lot of traffic.



There were a lot of policemen too. Everybody was very happy, except the policemen. They were fed up.

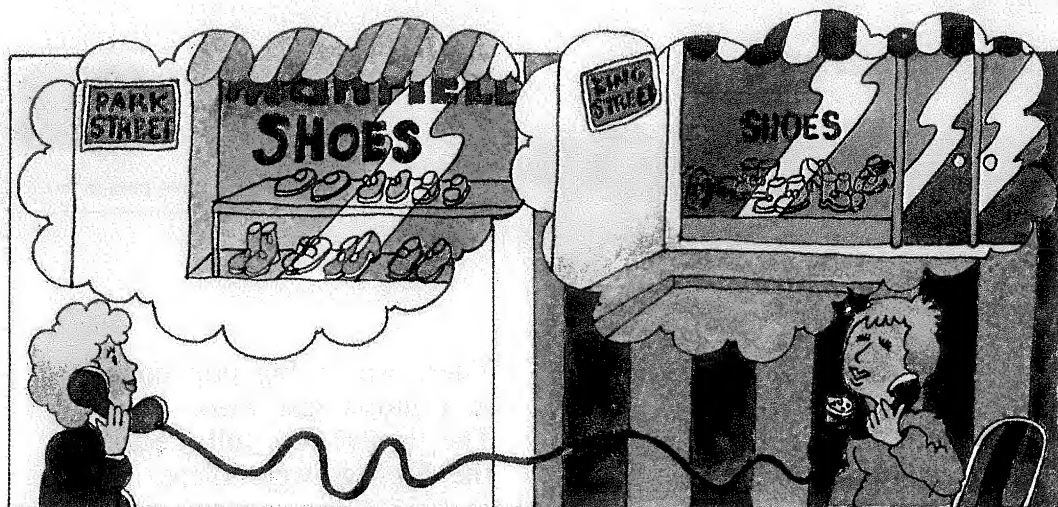
Practise the questions and answers

Was there a concert in London last week?
Yes, there was.
Was the theatre full?
Yes, it was.
Were there many people at the concert?
Yes, there were.
Were Richard and Kathy there?
Yes, they were.

The theatre was full, wasn't it?
Yes, it was.
The Bigwigs were there, weren't they?
Yes, they were.
There was a concert last week, wasn't there?
Yes, there was.
There were a lot of people, weren't there?
Yes, there were.

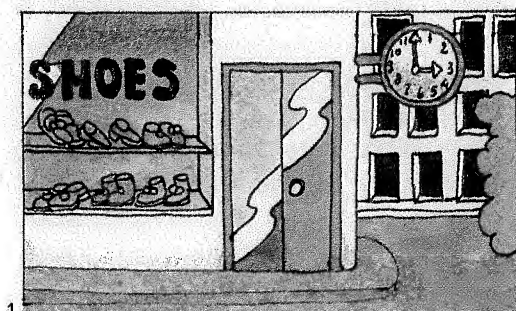
... ask and answer more questions like these.

... ask and answer more questions like these.



Where were you?

It's eleven o'clock in the morning. Mrs Hill's going to town this afternoon. She's going to meet her friend, Mrs Hat. She's talking to her now on the telephone.



Mrs HILL: Where shall we meet this afternoon?

Mrs HAT: Shall we meet in front of the shoe shop?

Mrs HILL: Yes, that's a good idea. I'll be there at three o'clock.

Mrs HAT: Fine. I'll see you at three. Goodbye.



It's five o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs Hill's telephoning Mrs Hat again. She isn't very pleased.

Mrs HILL: I was in front of the shoe shop for half an hour. Where were you?

Mrs HAT: What do you mean? Where were you?

Mrs HILL: I was at the shop at three o'clock.

Mrs HAT: No, you weren't.



Mrs HILL: Yes, I was.

Mrs HAT: You were in King Street, weren't you?

Mrs HILL: No, I wasn't. I was in front of the shoe shop in Park Street.

Mrs HILL & Mrs HAT: Oh dear!

Passage for Comprehension

It's eleven thirty in the morning. Joe Gold's in bed. He isn't going to get up today. He isn't feeling very well. He was on his boat yesterday. It was very hot. There's a fridge on the boat, and there were ten bottles of cold beer in the fridge. Joe was very thirsty, and the sun was very hot. He's got an awful headache today. Mrs Gold's going to buy him a big hat next weekend, but she isn't going to buy him any beer.

1. Where's Joe?
2. Is he going to get up?
3. Why isn't he going to get up?
4. Where was he yesterday?
5. What was the weather like?
6. How many bottles of beer were in the fridge?
7. Was Joe thirsty?
8. Was the sun very hot?
9. How is he feeling today?
10. What's Mrs Gold going to buy him?
11. Is she going to buy him any beer?

Summary

I was You were He was We were You were They were	at home yesterday.
---	--------------------

Was I Were you Was he Were we Were you Were they	at home yesterday?
---	-----------------------

Yes,	I was. you were. he was. we were. you were. they were.
------	---

No,	I wasn't. you weren't. he wasn't. we weren't. you weren't. they weren't.
-----	---

He was at home, wasn't he? He wasn't at home, was he?
--

You were at home, weren't you? You weren't at home, were you?
--

What did they do yesterday?

UNIT

27

simple past



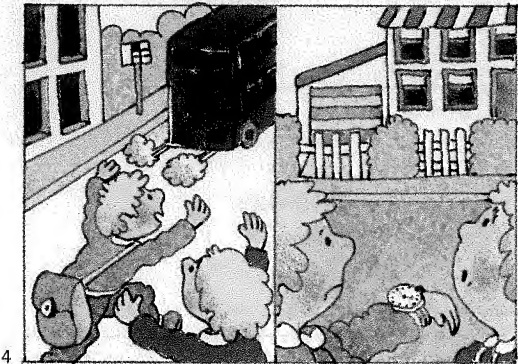
Mr Hill usually parks his car in the car-park. Yesterday he parked it in the street, because the car-park was full.



He usually works in the morning and in the afternoon. Yesterday he worked in the evening too, because he was very busy.



Joe Gold usually smokes five cigars a day. Yesterday he smoked ten, because he was in a new film, and he was nervous.



Kathy and Richard usually arrive home at four thirty. Yesterday they arrived home at five, because they missed the bus.

Practise the questions and answers

Where does Mr Hill usually park his car?
Where did he park it yesterday?
Why did he park it in the street?

When does he usually work?
When did he work yesterday?
Why did he work in the evening?

How many cigars does Joe usually smoke?
How many did he smoke yesterday?
Why did he smoke ten?

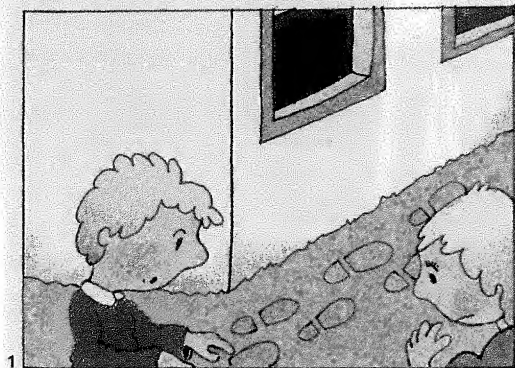
What time do Kathy and Richard usually arrive home?
What time did they arrive home yesterday?
Why did they arrive home at five?

Was it a thief?

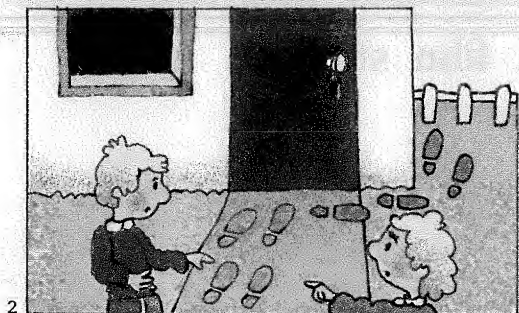
UNIT

27

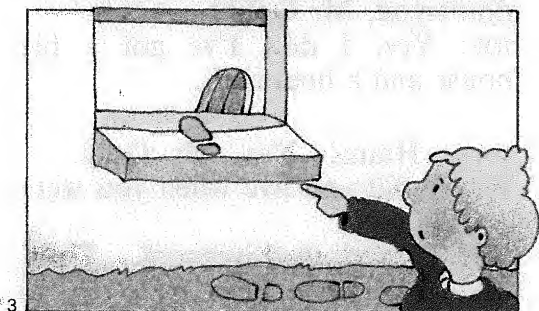
simple past



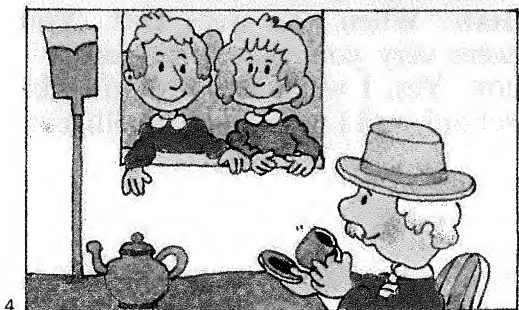
Kathy and Richard are very surprised. There are some strange footprints in the garden.
Who was it? What did he do?



He walked to the front door, but he didn't open the door.
He didn't go into the house.



Then he walked to the kitchen window.
He opened the window.
He climbed into the kitchen.



Was it a thief? No, it wasn't.
It was Mr Green, the gardener.
Mrs Hill wasn't at home and he wanted a cup of tea.

Practise the questions and answers

Did he walk to the front door?
Yes, he did.

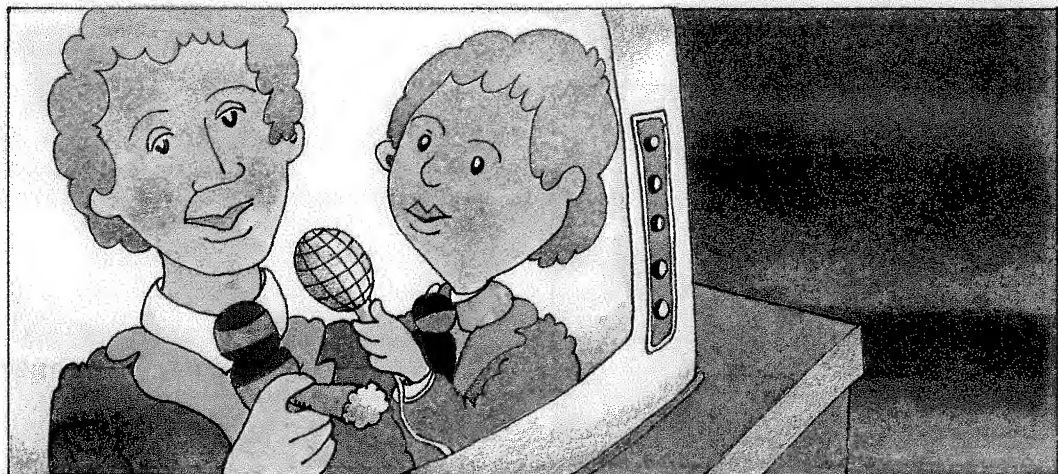
Did he open the door?
No, he didn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

He walked to the front door, didn't he?
Yes, he did.

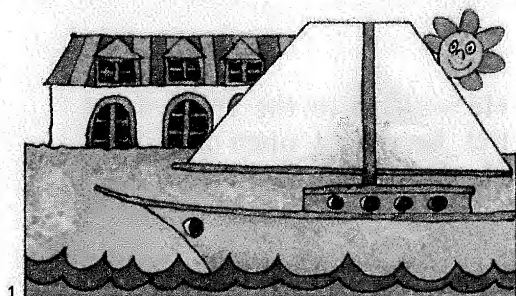
He didn't open the door, did he?
No, he didn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.



I worked in a film studio

Joe Gold's on television. A man's interviewing him.



MAN: You live in Monte Carlo, don't you, Mr Gold?

JOE: Yes, I do. I've got a big house and a boat and...

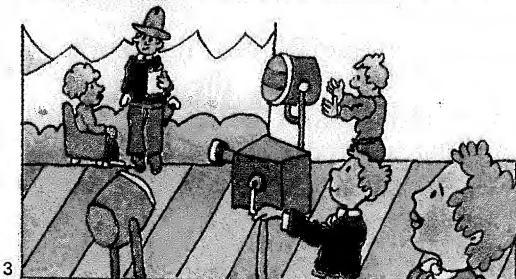


MAN: Hmm! Yes, Mr Gold. Where did you live when you were a child?

JOE: I lived in Liverpool. Then, when I was ten, I decided to leave school and go to London.

MAN: When you were ten! You were very young, weren't you?

JOE: Yes, I was. But I didn't like school, and I wasn't very intelligent.



MAN: And what did you do in London?

JOE: I worked in a film studio.

MAN: In a film studio! Did you make a film when you were ten?



JOE: No, I didn't make any films. I worked in the restaurant. I did the washing-up!

Passage for Comprehension

Kathy and Richard were at the cinema yesterday. The film was "A Man called Grant". Grant was a detective in London. He wanted to find Big John. Big John was a thief. He didn't live in London. He lived with his mother in a house in the country. One day he invited Grant to his house. Grant was very surprised and very pleased. He arrived at the house in the evening. Big John's mother was at the door. Big John was behind a tree in the garden. Grant waited for him in the living room, but Big John didn't come. He was in Grant's car and he was nearly in London!

1. Where were Richard and Kathy yesterday?
2. Who was Grant?
3. Who did he want to find?
4. Who was Big John?
5. Did he live in London?
6. Where did he live?
7. What did he do one day?
8. How did Grant feel?
9. When did he arrive at the house?
10. Who was at the door?
11. Where was Big John?
12. Where did Grant wait?
13. Did Big John come?
14. Where was he?

Summary

I	arrived yesterday.
You	
He	
We	
You	
They	

I	didn't arrive yesterday.
You	
He	
We	
You	
They	

Did I	arrive yesterday?
Did you	
Did he	
Did we	
Did you	
Did they	

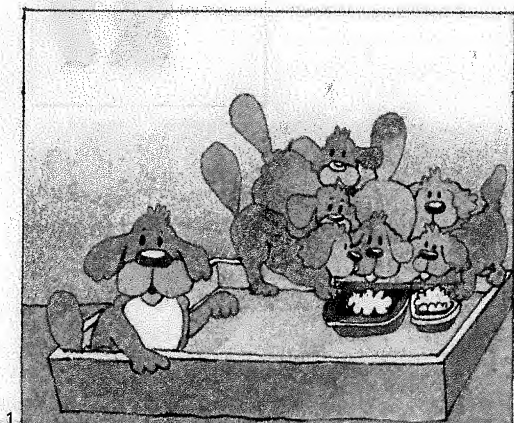
Yes,	I did.
	you did.
	he did.
	we did.
	you did.
	they did.

No,	I didn't.
	you didn't.
	he didn't.
	we didn't.
	you didn't.
	they didn't.

He arrived yesterday, didn't he?
He didn't arrive yesterday, did he?

The dog in the window

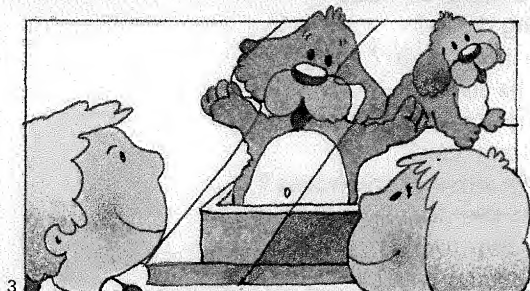
UNIT **28**
simple past
(irregular verbs)



When Bill was very young, he lived in a shop. He had six brothers and sisters, and they all lived together in a very small box. Bill wasn't happy. He didn't like the box, and he didn't like his brothers and sisters. They ate all the food, and Bill was always hungry.



Every day the people in the shop bought dogs and cats and birds. But they didn't buy Bill. Bill didn't like them, so he always bit them.



Every day he looked out of the window and thought, "Perhaps one day I'll see a nice person who will want to buy me." Then, one day, he saw Richard and Kathy. He thought they were very nice.



Richard and Kathy wanted to buy Bill, but they only had a pound. "How much is the dog in the window, please?" they asked the man in the shop. "Oh, that one!" said the man. "I'll never sell him. He bites everybody. I don't want any money for him. You can have him!"

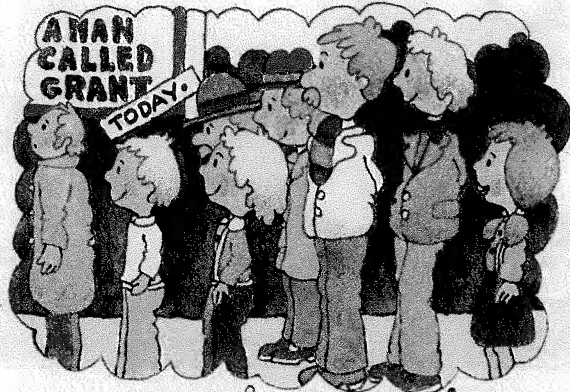
Practise the questions and answers

Where did Bill live when he was young?
How many brothers and sisters did he have?
Did they all live together?
Was Bill happy? Why not?
What did his brothers and sisters eat?
What did the people in the shop buy?
Did they buy Bill?

Why did he bite them?
What did he do every day?
What did he think?
Who did he see one day?
Did he like them?
What did Richard and Kathy want to do?
How much money did they have?
What did they ask the man in the shop?
What did the man say?

Where did they go?

UNIT **28**
simple past
(irregular verbs)



It's Monday morning. Jill and Kathy are talking about the weekend.

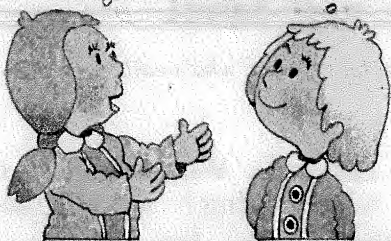
JILL: Where did you go at the weekend, Kathy?

KATHY: I went to the cinema with Richard.

JILL: What did you see?

KATHY: We saw "A Man called Grant".

JILL: That's funny! I went to see that film too, but I didn't see you.



It's two o'clock. Mr Hill's at his office. He's talking to his secretary, Sally.

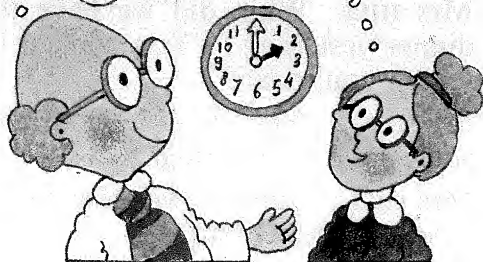
Mr HILL: Did you have a nice lunch, Sally?

SALLY: Yes, I did. It was very nice.

Mr HILL: Where did you go?

SALLY: I went to the "Egg and Bacon".

Mr HILL: That's funny! I had lunch at the "Egg and Bacon" too, but I didn't see you.



Practise the questions and answers

Where did Kathy go at the weekend?

Where did Mr Hill have his lunch?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

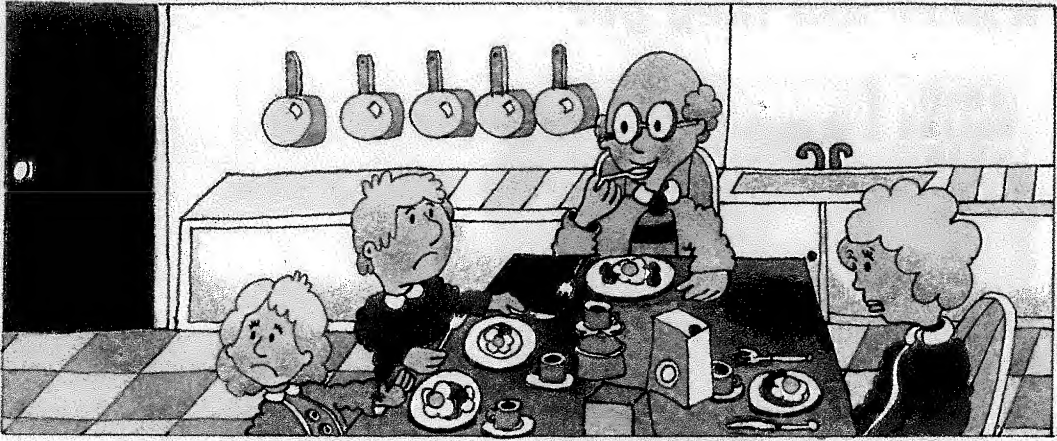
Kathy went to the cinema, didn't she?

Yes, she did.

She didn't see Jill, did she?

No, she didn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.



Ugh! It was dog food!

The Hills are having breakfast, but Mr Hill is the only person who's eating.



Mr HILL: Why am I the only one who's eating? What's the matter?

Mrs HILL: I'm not very hungry this morning.

KATHY: I'm not feeling very well.

RICHARD: And I've got an awful stomach-ache.

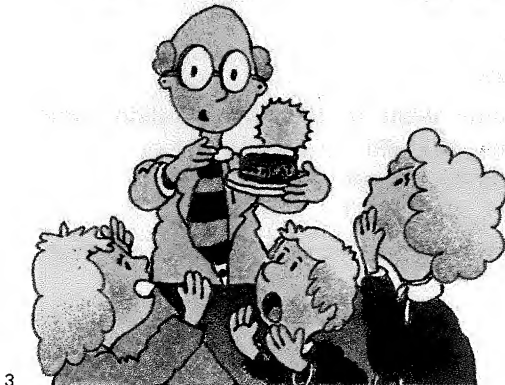
Mr HILL: That's very funny!



Mrs HILL: What did we have for dinner yesterday? You cooked it, didn't you, dear?

Mr HILL: Yes, I did. I found some meat in the fridge.

Mrs HILL: I think it was that meat. It was probably bad.



Mr HILL: No, it wasn't. It was good. I'll show you the tin. Look! Here it is!

RICHARD: Dad! That's Bill's meat! That's dog food!

KATHY & Mrs HILL: Dog food! Ugh!

Mr HILL: Well, I thought it was very nice.

Passage for Comprehension

When the Hills go on holiday they usually go to the sea. Last summer they went to Seatown. They stayed in a small hotel near the beach. The food was very good and they all ate a lot. They went to the beach every day. It was very hot and it didn't rain. The children went into the sea. Bill stayed on the beach. He thought it was more interesting than the sea. He found a shoe, a piece of string, an orange and an old tin. Mr Hill didn't like the beach. He thought it was too hot, so he stayed in the water. But he didn't swim. Mr Hill never swims. He always sits in the water. If it's very hot, he buys a newspaper and he puts it on his head.

1. Where do the Hills usually go on holiday?
2. Where did they go last summer?
3. Where did they stay?
4. What was the food like?
5. Did they eat much food?
6. Where did they go every day?
7. What was the weather like?
8. Where did the children go?
9. What did Bill do? Why?
10. What did he find?
11. Did Mr Hill like the beach? Why not?
12. What did he do?
13. Did he swim?
14. Does he ever swim?
15. What does he do if it's very hot?

Summary

Did he	buy ...?
	eat ...?
	find ...?
	have ...?
	go ...?
	think ...?
	see ...?

Yes, he	bought ...
	ate ...
	found ...
	had ...
	went ...
	thought ...
	saw ...

No, he didn't	buy ...
	eat ...
	find ...
	have ...
	go ...
	think ...
	see ...

He couldn't walk

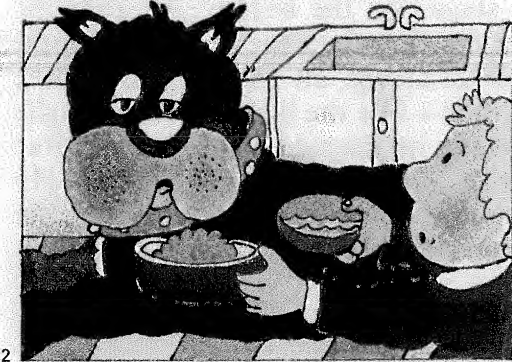
UNIT

29

simple past
(irregular verbs)



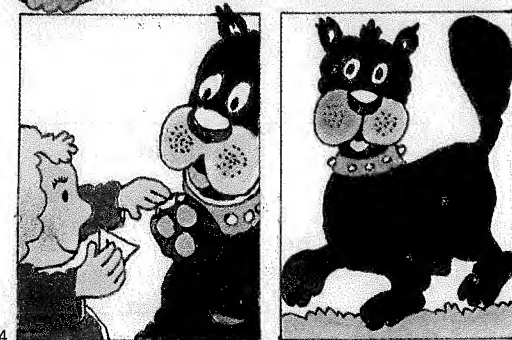
Last week Richard and Kathy found Bill's friend, Lob, in the garden. He couldn't walk.



They carried him into the kitchen. They gave him some food, but he couldn't eat much. They gave him some water, but he couldn't drink much.



Then Bill came into the kitchen. Lob was very pleased when he saw Bill. He showed Bill his foot. There was a piece of glass in it.



Kathy pulled the piece of glass out of Lob's foot. He's better now, and he can walk again.

Practise the questions and answers

Can Lob walk now?
 Could he walk last week?
 Where did Richard and Kathy find him?
 Where did they carry him?
 What did they give him?
 Could he eat much?
 Then what did they give him?

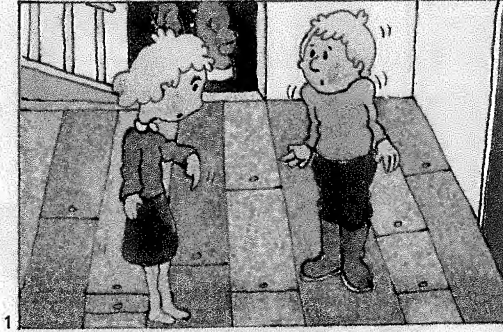
Could he drink much?
 Did Bill come into the kitchen?
 Was Lob pleased when he saw Bill?
 What did he show him?
 What was in his foot?
 What did Kathy do?

Do you know where they are?

UNIT

29

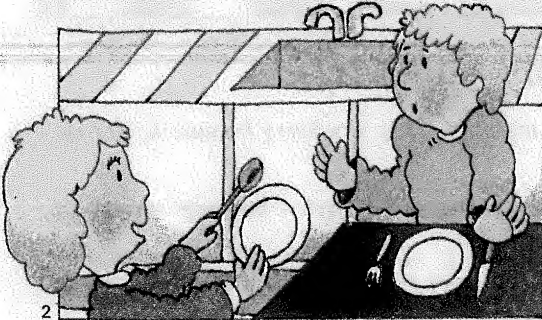
indirect questions



Kathy's asking Richard questions.

KATHY: Richard, do you know where my boots are?

RICHARD: No, I don't know where they are. Ask Mum! She'll know.



KATHY: Do you know what we're having for dinner?

RICHARD: No, I don't know what we're having. Ask Mum! She'll know.



KATHY: Do you know when Dad will be back?

RICHARD: No, I don't know when he'll be back. Telephone his secretary! She'll know.



KATHY: Do you know why Bill went out?

RICHARD: No, I don't know why he went out. Ask Lob! He'll know.

Practise the questions and answers

Does Kathy know where her boots are?

Does Mrs Hill know where they are?

Does Kathy know what they're having for dinner?

Does Mrs Hill know what they're having?

Does Kathy know when Mr Hill will be back?

Does his secretary know when he'll be back?

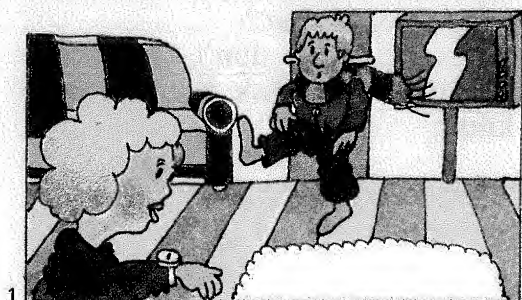
Does Kathy know why Bill went out?

Does Lob know why he went out?



Where are my shoes?

Richard's going to meet Brian at ten o'clock this morning. He's in a hurry because he got up late. He can't find his shoes.

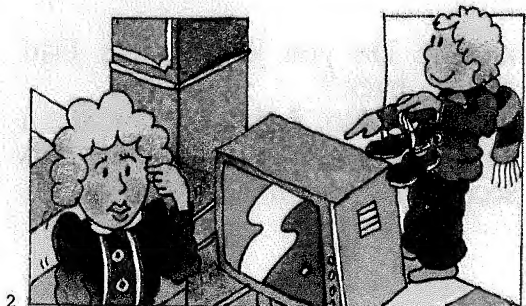


RICHARD: Mum! Where are my shoes?

Mrs HILL: I don't know where they are.

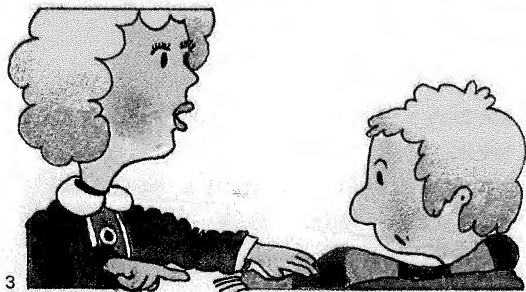
RICHARD: But I'm late Mum. What time is it?

Mrs HILL: It's quarter to ten. Hurry up!



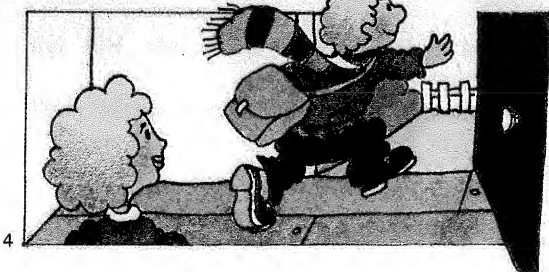
RICHARD: Ah! Here are my shoes. Why are they behind the television?

Mrs HILL: I don't know why they're behind the television. You put them there, I suppose.



RICHARD: Well, I've got my shoes. Where's my scarf?

Mrs HILL: It's round your neck. Really, Richard! You're worse than your father!



RICHARD: Yes, Mum. I must go. I'll be late.

Mrs HILL: When will you be back?

RICHARD: I'm not sure when I'll be back. I'll see you later. Bye.

Passage for Comprehension

Jim Leather cleans windows. But he isn't working today, because he hasn't got his ladder. He had lunch in a café yesterday. When he came out of the café he couldn't remember where his ladder was. Jim often loses his ladder. His wife thinks he loses it because he doesn't want to work. He says it's because he's got a bad memory, but she never believes him. It's Jim's birthday tomorrow and he and his wife are going shopping. Jim thinks his wife is going to buy him a lovely present. But she isn't going to buy him a present. She's going to buy him a new ladder.

1. What's Jim Leather's job?
2. Is he working today? Why not?
3. Where did he have lunch yesterday?
4. What happened when he came out of the café?
5. Does Jim often lose his ladder?
6. What does his wife think?
7. What does Jim say?
8. Does his wife believe him?
9. Where are Jim and his wife going tomorrow? Why?
10. What does Jim think?
11. Is Jim's wife going to buy him a present?
12. What's she going to buy him?

Summary

Do you know	what Kathy's doing? who Joe Gold is? when Richard's coming? why Mr Hill's late? where Brian lives?
-------------	--

Yes, I know No, I don't know	what she's doing. who he is. when he's coming. why he's late. where he lives.
---------------------------------	---

What were you doing?

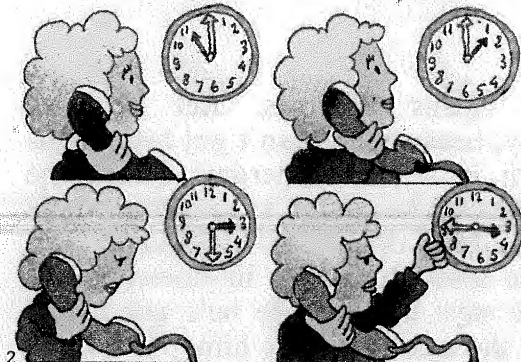
UNIT

30

past continuous



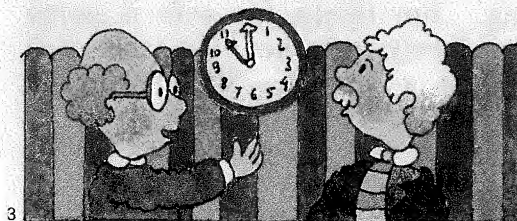
It's six o'clock in the evening. Mrs Hill's talking to Mr Hill. She isn't very pleased.



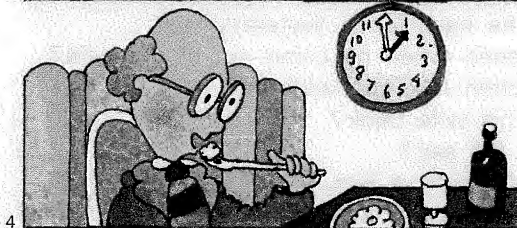
Mrs HILL: I telephoned you four times today. But I couldn't speak to you, because you were always busy.

Mr HILL: When did you telephone?

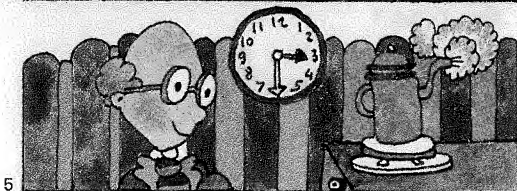
Mrs HILL: I telephoned at eleven o'clock, at one o'clock, at half past three, and at quarter to four. What were you doing?



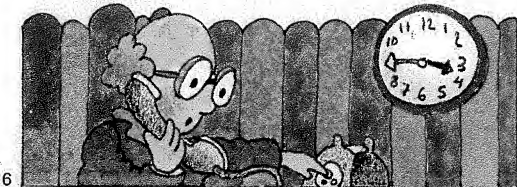
Mr HILL: At eleven o'clock I was talking to Mr Brown...



...at one o'clock I was having my lunch...



...at half past three I was making some coffee...



...and at quarter to four I was trying to telephone you!

Practise the questions and answers

What did Mrs Hill do at eleven o'clock?

What was Mr Hill doing?

... ask and answer more questions like these.

Was Mr Hill having lunch at one o'clock?

Yes, he was.

Was he having lunch at eleven o'clock?

No, he wasn't.

... ask and answer more questions like these.

What was he doing at ten?

UNIT **30**
past continuous



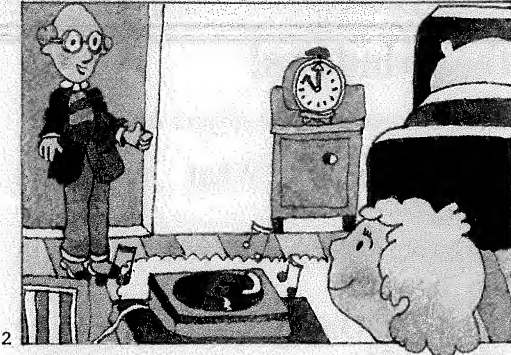
Kathy's looking for Bill, but she can't find him.

KATHY: Mum, do you know where Bill is?

Mrs HILL: No, I don't, but I saw him at ten.

KATHY: What was he doing?

Mrs HILL: He was playing in the garden.



Mr Hill's looking for Mrs Hill, but he can't find her.

Mr HILL: Kathy, do you know where Mum is?

KATHY: No, I don't, but I saw her at half past ten.

Mr HILL: What was she doing?

KATHY: She was making a cake.



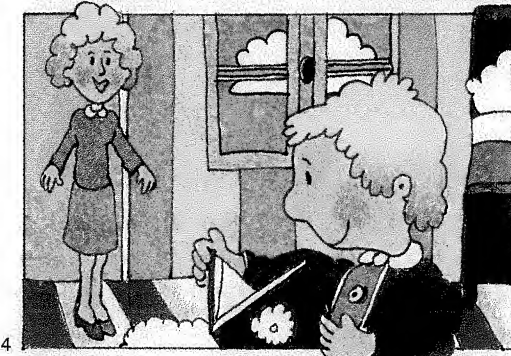
Richard's looking for Kathy, but he can't find her.

RICHARD: Dad, do you know where Kathy is?

Mr HILL: No, I don't, but I saw her at eleven.

RICHARD: What was she doing?

Mr HILL: She was listening to records.



Mrs Hill's looking for Mr Hill, but she can't find him.

Mrs HILL: Richard, do you know where Dad is?

RICHARD: No, I don't, but I saw him at half past eleven.

Mrs HILL: What was he doing?

RICHARD: He was washing the car.

Practise the questions and answers

1. Bill was playing in the garden, wasn't he?
He wasn't playing in the house, was he?
2. Mrs Hill was making a cake, wasn't she?
She wasn't making a cup of tea, was she?

3. Kathy was listening to records, wasn't she?
She wasn't listening to the radio, was she?
4. Mr Hill was washing the car, wasn't he?
He wasn't washing his hair, was he?



I was cleaning the windows!

Richard and Kathy are going into the garden.

Mr Hill's sitting in the flowers by the front door.

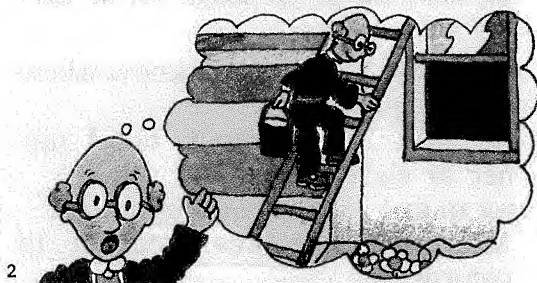


KATHY: Dad! What are you doing?

RICHARD: Why are you sitting in the flowers?

Mr HILL: Oooh! My foot! Oooh! My head!

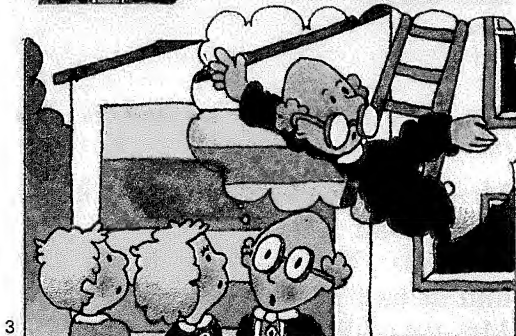
KATHY: What's the matter?



Mr HILL: Well, I was going up the ladder...

RICHARD: Why were you going up the ladder?

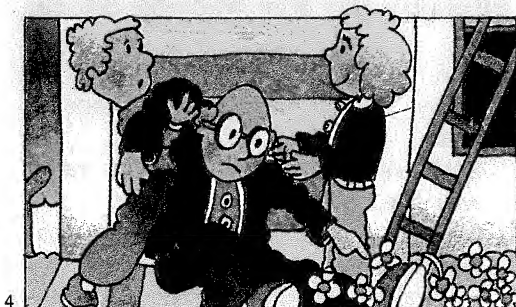
Mr HILL: Because I was cleaning the windows.



KATHY: And what happened?

Mr HILL: I dropped my glasses, and I couldn't see.

RICHARD: So you fell! Oh dear!



KATHY: Come into the kitchen, Dad! Mum will make you a cup of tea.

Mr HILL: No, she won't! Those were her favourite flowers!

Passage for Comprehension

Last Sunday afternoon the Hills were sitting in the garden. The sun was shining. The garden was very quiet. Mr Hill was reading the newspaper. Kathy was writing a letter to Joe Gold. Richard was dreaming about their next summer holiday. Mrs Hill and Bill were asleep. Suddenly they heard the telephone. Mr Hill was very surprised and he dropped his newspaper. Kathy went into the house and answered the telephone. It was Joe Gold. He and his wife were at the airport. They were going to America. Joe wanted to say goodbye to the children. Kathy and Richard were sad. They didn't want to say goodbye. "Perhaps we'll see you again, Mr Gold," they said. "Yes," answered Joe. "I'll come back one day. Goodbye, Richard! Goodbye, Kathy!"

1. Where were the Hills last Sunday afternoon?
2. What was the weather like?
3. Was there much noise in the garden?
4. What was everybody doing?
5. What did they suddenly hear?
6. What did Mr Hill do? Why?
7. What did Kathy do?
8. Who was it?
9. Where were Mr and Mrs Gold? Why?
10. What did Joe want to do?
11. What did Richard and Kathy say?
12. What did Joe answer?

Summary

I was	reading.
You were	
He was	
We were	
You were	
They were	

I wasn't	reading.
You weren't	
He wasn't	
We weren't	
You weren't	
They weren't	

Was I	reading?
Were you	
Was he	
Were we	
Were you	
Were they	

Yes,	I was.
	you were.
	he was.
	we were.
	you were.
	they were.

No,	I wasn't.
	you weren't.
	he wasn't.
	we weren't.
	you weren't.
	they weren't.

He was reading, wasn't he?
He wasn't reading, was he?

You were reading, weren't you?
You weren't reading, were you?

Revision exercises: 6

Exercise 1

Complete these sentences with « the » where necessary.

1. Shall we go to ... cinema?
2. She arrived at ... school late this morning.
3. We went to ... circus at the weekend.
4. I'll meet you at ... airport.
5. They usually stay at ... home in the evening.
6. He had a cold, so he stayed in ... bed.
7. ... lions usually eat meat.
8. Did you see ... lions at the zoo?
9. He's at ... office.
10. He's going to ... work.

Exercise 2

Example :

I'm tired today,
and I was tired yesterday.

1. It's hot and sunny today,
2. He's very nervous today,
3. There are a lot of people here today,
4. We aren't very busy today,
5. She isn't at work today,
6. They're on their boat today,
7. I'm fed up today,
8. She isn't here today,
9. There isn't much traffic today,
10. There's a good film on television today,

Exercise 3

Example :

I (go) to the cinema yesterday
I went to the cinema yesterday.

1. I (see) the Queen yesterday
2. They (have) a party last weekend
3. We (go) to the circus on Saturday
4. He (walk) to school this morning
5. I (be) late because I (miss) the bus
6. I (find) my socks under the bed
7. I (think) it (be) very difficult
8. He (park) his car in front of the bank
9. They (give) the boy some sweets
10. There (be) a lot of people at the concert

Exercise 4

Example :

He went to the circus.

Did you go to the circus too?

1. He bought a new car.
2. He saw them yesterday.
3. He liked the record.
4. He came at eight o'clock.
5. He ate fifteen chocolates.
6. He wanted a cup of tea.
7. He gave her a present.
8. He put his raincoat on.
9. He thought it was good.
10. He could hear a noise.

Exercise 5

Example :

Kathy went to the circus.

But Jill didn't go to the circus.

1. Kathy danced with Richard.
2. Kathy thought it was awful.
3. Kathy got up early.
4. Kathy remembered where it was.
5. Kathy had lunch at home.
6. Kathy went to school on Monday.
7. Kathy arrived early.
8. Kathy saw the footprints.
9. Kathy had a headache.
10. Kathy put a scarf on.

Exercise 6

Example :

Where are my shoes?

Do you know where my shoes are?

1. Where's the cinema?
2. Why was he surprised?
3. When did they go?
4. How much is it?
5. What does it mean?
6. Why is she sad?
7. When will he meet us?
8. Where are they going?
9. What's he going to do?
10. How old is he?

Exercise 7

Example :

Do the exercise / too difficult
I couldn't do the exercise because
it was too difficult.

1. Buy the shoes / too expensive
2. Open the door / locked
3. Hear the music / too quiet
4. Answer the questions / too difficult
5. Talk to him / too busy

Exercise 8

Example :

He / read

What was he doing?

He was reading.

1. He / watch television
2. She / listen to the radio
3. They / do their homework
4. She / make a cake
5. He / wash his hair
6. You / write a letter
7. She / look for Bill
8. They / go to school
9. He / look at the notice board
10. You / read the newspaper

Exercise 9

*Answer these questions with
short answers.*

1. Did you go to Bob's party together?
Yes,
2. Was he very busy? Yes,
3. Do you go to school by bus? No,
4. Will you wash the car tomorrow?
No,
5. Did you have a nice dinner? Yes,
6. Does he always wear that scarf?
Yes,
7. Have you got a stomach-ache?
Yes,
8. Did the detective find the thief?
No,
9. Was she sitting on the beach?
Yes,
10. Were they having their lunch? No,

Exercise 10

*Complete these sentences with question-
tags.*

1. You telephoned four times,
2. They saw the Queen,
3. He was very surprised,
4. She wasn't working,
5. We got up very late,
6. They didn't go to the concert,
7. There was a lot of traffic,
8. It wasn't raining,
9. They were playing in the garden,
10. There weren't many people there,

Composition exercise

Mary ... near London. She ... a lot of friends. They often ... to town and ... the shops. Mary ... to buy a guitar. But she ... not buy one because they ... very expensive. One day she ... a guitar at the market. "How much is that guitar, please?" she ... the man. "Ten pounds," the man Mary ... her hand in her pocket and ... the man her two pounds. "I've only got two pounds", she The man ... very nice. He ... her the guitar for two pounds. Mary was very happy.

Complete the story with these verbs :

answer	give	look at	show
ask	go	put	want.
be (x 2)	have	say	
can	live	see	

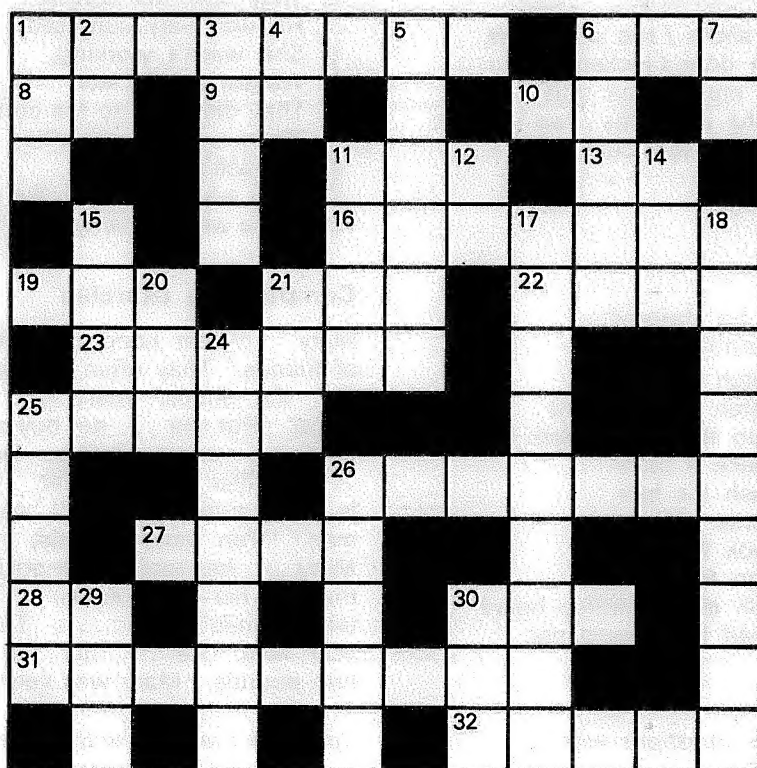
Remember to put the verbs into the past tense.

Crossword

Across.

1. "What ... does Kathy speak?"
"She speaks English."
6. Bill's meat's in a ... in the fridge.
8. Mr Hill doesn't work ... Sunday.
9. Richard isn't ... tall as Kathy.
10. ... dear! I haven't got my book.
11. Kathy's English, and Jill's English
...
13. ... it raining?
16. 100.
19. He ... at school yesterday.
21. 10.

22. "Shall we go to the cinema?" "Yes,
that's a good"
23. 2nd.
25. "Was it expensive?" "No, it was
very ..."
26. "I met the Queen yesterday."
"I don't ... you."
27. Hello, Mrs Hill. Is Richard ...?
28. "What's your name?" "... name's
Kathy."
30. I've got two brothers I haven't
got any sisters.
31. Joe Gold has got a ... wife.
32. This bus ... at the station.

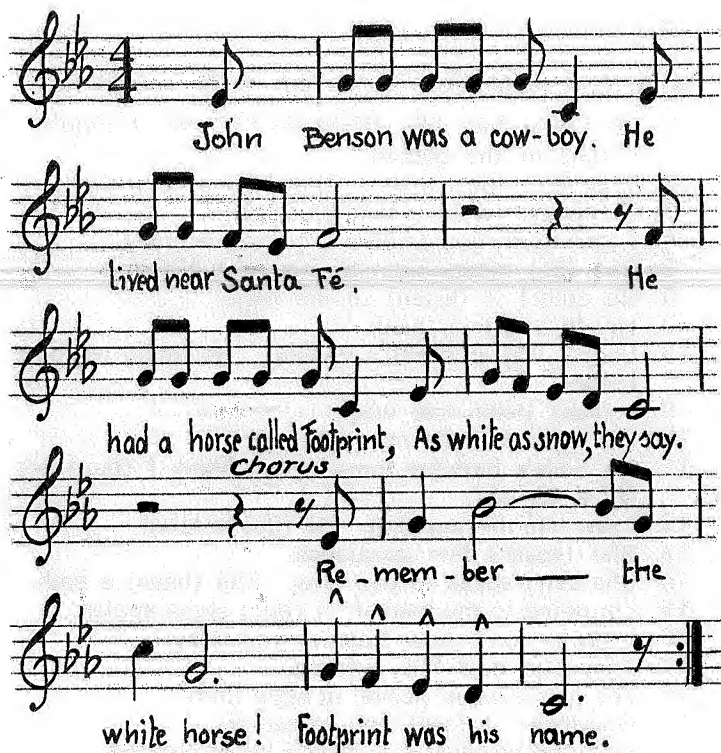


Down.

1. He's very rich. He's got a ... of
money.
2. Do you want ... apple?
3. Kathy and Richard ... Lob some
food.
4. We're going to the zoo. Do you
want to come with ...?
5. I'll meet you at the football ... at
ten to three.
6. 3rd.
7. "Can I have a chocolate?" "...,
you can't."
11. We'll do the washing-up and ...
we'll do the shopping.
12. Mr Hill is ... the phone.

14. He can't ... because he isn't
wearing his glasses.
15. You must ... your hair. It's dirty.
17. I can't do this, it's too ...
18. Don't go too near! Lions are very
....
20. Where's Brian? Can you ... him?
21. The man is at the ... of the
mountain.
24. Be ...! Don't drop it!
25. I'm going to ... that tree.
26. Does the match always ... at
three?
29. "Do you like sweets?" "..., I
do."
30. He's at the bus-stop. He's waiting
for the ...

The White Horse



John Benson was a cowboy.
He lived near Santa Fé.
He had a horse called Footprint,
As white as snow, they say.

Chorus.

*Remember the white horse!
Footprint was his name.*

One day there was a hold-up
At the bank in Santa Fé.
The sheriff didn't see the thief,
But his horse was white, they say.

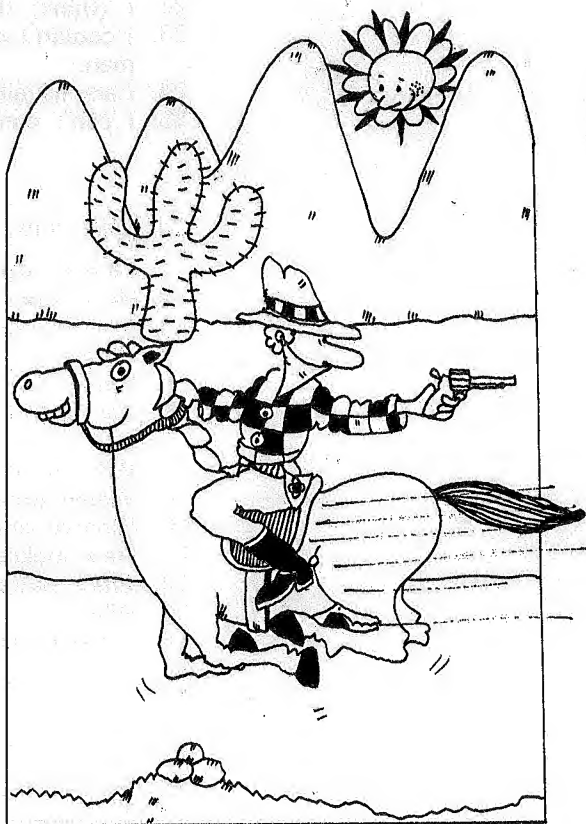
Chorus.

I'll find Big John, the sheriff said.
He'll never steal again.
I'll leave the town this morning.
I'll take a hundred men.

Chorus.

They went into the mountains
As fast as they could go.
But they didn't catch that cowboy,
And his horse as white as snow.

Chorus.



Final revision exercises

Write these sentences with the verb in the correct form.

1. "Did you hear the telephone?" "No, I didn't. I (sit) in the garden."
2. They're in the kitchen. They (have) breakfast.
3. He always (wear) a long blue scarf.
4. I (go) to my grandmother's house yesterday.
5. She (be) ninety-eight on her next birthday.
6. Be quiet! I (listen) to the radio.
7. He (work) in a bank.
8. Look! The postman's coming. He (give) us some letters.
9. I (see) Helen last week.
10. We (go) to Italy next week.
11. It's Sally's birthday tomorrow. I think I (buy) her some flowers.
12. I saw him this morning. He (go) to town.
13. She (speak) five languages.
14. She can't speak to you now. She (have) a bath.
15. I'm going to the market. I (buy) some apples.
16. I (buy) some new trousers yesterday.
17. They (go out) this evening.
18. The train always (leave) at eight thirty.
19. Goodbye! I (see) you tomorrow.
20. She's fat because she (eat) a lot of potatoes.
21. He didn't come because he (have) a headache.
22. I (think) this book is awful.
23. I couldn't see because I (stand) behind a very tall man.
24. Cars usually (cost) a lot of money.
25. I can't come now. I (do) my homework.

Complete these sentences with prepositions.

1. I'll meet you ... front of the shoe shop.
2. We're going ... my uncle's house tomorrow.
3. They're talking ... football.
4. What do you usually do ... Saturday?
5. Where's Richard? He's ... bed.
6. We can't see the sun because it's ... a cloud.
7. You can't talk to him now. He's ... the telephone.
8. Will you be ... school tomorrow?
9. Where does he go ... summer?
10. Richard and Kathy are ... home.
11. He's looking ... the window.
12. She's putting her clothes ... a suitcase.
13. What's ... television this evening?
14. I waited for you ... half an hour.
15. We'll be ... holiday next month.
16. I usually read ... the evening.
17. He lives ... Paris.
18. I saw him ... Monday.
19. She usually goes to work ... bus.
20. My uncle has got a house ... the country.

Days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Months of the year

January	July
February	August
March	September
April	October
May	November
June	December

Numbers

1 one	21 twenty-one
2 two	22 twenty-two
3 three	23 twenty-three
4 four	24 twenty-four
5 five	25 twenty-five
6 six	26 twenty-six
7 seven	27 twenty-seven
8 eight	28 twenty-eight
9 nine	29 twenty-nine
10 ten	30 thirty
11 eleven	40 forty
12 twelve	50 fifty
13 thirteen	60 sixty
14 fourteen	70 seventy
15 fifteen	80 eighty
16 sixteen	90 ninety
17 seventeen	100 a hundred
18 eighteen	101 a hundred and one
19 nineteen	102 a hundred and two
20 twenty	200 two hundred
	1,000 a thousand

Word List

The numbers refer to the units.

A

a 2
about 13
actor 4
after 26
afternoon 10
again 20
airport 10
all 7
all right 11
always 14
am 1
America 30
an 2
and 1
animal 19
another 20
answer 1
to answer 5
any 10
apple 21
are 1
arm 7
armchair 8
to arrive 12
article 13
artist 19
as 21
to ask 5
asleep 5
at 3
ate 28
autograph 8
autumn 14
awful 13

B

(to be) back 29
bad 14
bag 5
ball 2
banana 4
bank 7
bath 3
bathroom 3
to be 1
beach 5
beautiful 9
because 6
be careful 11
bed 3
bedroom 1
beer 11
to begin 22
beginning 22
behind 6
to believe 17
be quiet 7
better 25
big 4
bird 28
birthday 19
bit 28

to bite 28
black 4
blanket 7
blue 4
boat 9
book 3
boot 9
bottle 8
bottom of 17
bought 28
bowl 4
box 6
boy 10
bread 10
breakfast 10
brother 10
brown 5
to burn 5
bus 7
bus-stop 7
busy 27
but 3
to buy 12
by (the sea) 24
by (train) 14

C

café 4
cake 4
to call 6
called 23
can 6
can't 6
came 29
car 2
car park 24
carpet 3
to carry 5
cat 19
to catch 20
certainly 4
chair 6
cheap 19
child 27
children 23
chocolate 3
cigar 27
cigarette 10
cinema 6
circus 7
class 7
classroom 9
clean 21
to clean 16
to climb 23
clock 8
clothes 13
cloud 4
coat 5
coffee 4
cold 14
(a) cold 18
colour 4
to come 6

to come back 17
to come into 9
come on 18
comfortable 7
conversation 14
to cook 22
corner 8
could 29
to cost 24
(a) country 20
(the) country 21
cup 4
customs officer 10
to cut 16

D

dance 17
dangerous 4
day 8
dear 9
to decide 27
delicious 15
to describe 8
desert island 23
detective 27
diary 16
did (aux.) 27
didn't (aux.) 27
difference 21
difficult 4
dinner 12
dirty 16
to do 5
do (aux.) 12
doctor 18
dog 2
don't (aux.) 13
don't (imp.) 11
door 5
to draw 7
dream 5
dress 5
(a) drink 11
to drink 13
to drive 18
to drop 11

E

early 13
to eat 7
egg 10
empty 7
England 1
English 1
evening 11
ever 14
every 12
everybody 8
except 26
excited 16
exciting 4
excuse me 12
expensive 19

F

to fall 7
family 20
famous 8
fast 24
fat 23
father 9
favourite 13
fed up 25
to feed 18
to feel 17
feet 25
fell 30
fifth 24
film 8
fine 10
to find 11
first 11
fish 15
floor 3
flower 19
food 13
foot 25
football 6
footprint 27
for (our dog) 4
for (a week) 26
forest 24
fourth 11
found 28
France 12
French 1
fridge 8
friend 5
from 20
in front of 8
(the) front (row) 26
full of 7
funny 23

G

garage 9
garden 3
gardener 27
gave 29
German 12
Germany 12
generous 20
to get 20
to get off 17
to get on 17
to get up 12
girl 7
to give 11
to go 7
to go down 17
to go into 17
good 7
goodbye 16
to go out 14
to go up 17
got 29
glass 11
glasses 6
grandmother 20
grandparents 12
grass 16
green 4
grey 4
ground 22

h

half 3
hair 13
hall 11
hand 9
has got 9
to happen 8
happy 9
hat 2
to have 6
have got 9
head 6
to hear 6
headache 26
heavy 25
he 1
hello 1
to help 11
her (poss. adj.) 1
her (obj. pron.) 6
here 1
here's my coat 15
here are 3
here you are 2
him 6
his 1
holiday 16
home 10
homework 17
horrified 17
horror 17
horoscope 20
horse 7
hot 4
hotel 8
hour 26
house 3
housework 11
how are you ? 1
how long ? 16
how many ? 8
how much ? 22
how much is it ? 4
how old ? 19
how tall ? 21
hundred 10
hungry 7
(in a) hurry 24
hurry up! 12

idea 19
if 24
to imagine 17
in 1
intelligent 27
interesting 4
to interview 27
into 9
to invite 17
is 1
island 23
it 1
it's very hot 5
Italian 12
Italy 12

i

job 4

k

keep left ! 18
key 9
kitchen 3
to know 13

ladder 6
language 12
last 26
late 16
to leave 10
(on the) left 18
to lend 19
lesson 7
letter 13
letter-box 24
like 5
to like 13
lion 7
to listen to 7
to live 12
living-room 3
locked 9
London 1
long 23
look ! 1
to look at 3
to look for 30
to look out of 17
to lose 14
a lot of 9
lovely 15
lunch 6

m

magazine 13
to make 22
man 2
many 22
market 19
(football) match 6
(it doesn't) matter 15
me 2
to mean 26
meat 18
medicine 18
to meet 26
memory 14
men 10
middle 25
milk 8
to miss 20
money 7
month 8
more 25
morning 10
mother 23
mountain 17
Mr 2
Mrs 1
music 13
must 18
mustn't 18
my 1

n

name 1
nationality 12

near 22
nearly 22
neck 29
nervous 27
never 14
new 15
newspaper 7
next 16
next door 17
next to 8
nice 15
night 28
no 1
noise 10
not 1
notice 18
notice board 8
~~noise 10~~
number 3
now 6

o'clock 2
of 2
of course 15
office 20
often 14
oh dear!
old 21
on 3
only 12
(the) only (person) 23
open 25
to open 9
or 5
orange 10
other 15
our 3
over there 18

p

pair 11
to park 18
park 10
party 11
past 4
pen 3
pence 3
pen-friend 12
people 8
perhaps 14
person 20
photograph 23
picture 3
piece 2
plane 14
plant 8
plate 8
to play 5
please 3
pleased 17
pocket 9
policeman 4
police station 7
postman 13
potato 22
pound 3
present 25
probably 14
problem 20

programme 13
to pull 29
to put 11
to put on 20
put 29

quarter 3
queen 14
question 1
quiet 10
quick 22

radio 7
rain 9
to rain 5
raincoat 20
to read 5
ready 6
really 29
record 30
red 4
to remember 14
restaurant 2
return ticket 12
rich 9
(on the) right 18
to ring 16
roller-skates 25
room 8
round 29
row 26

sad 30
said 28
same 15
sausage 22
saw 28
to say 15
scarf 29
school 7
sea 24
seat 3
second 11
secretary 20
to see 6
see you tomorrow! 16
to sell 19
shall 19
she 1
to shine 5
shirt 5
shoe 2
shop 15
shopping 14
short 21
to show 23
silly 17
to sing 13
singer 13
single ticket 12
sir 10
sister 1
to sit 5
to sit down 19
size 21
to skate 24

skirt 5
sky 5
to sleep 7
small 21
to smoke 18
snail 17
to snow 14
so 20
sock 3
sofa 8
some 10
sometimes 14
sorry 3
sort 13
song 15
Spain 12
Spanish 12
to speak 12
spring 14
to stand 6
station 12
to stay 14
to steal 24
stomach 23
stomach-ache 28
to stop 24
story 23
strange 3
street 8
string 2
suddenly 30
sugar 10
suitcase 10
summer 14
sun 5
sunny 14
to suppose 22
sure 15
surprised 27
sweet 23
to swim 28
swimming-pool 9

table 6

to take 11
to talk to 7
tall 21
taxi 7
tea 8
teacher 4
teeth 4
telephone 15
to telephone 16
television 5
tennis 16
than 21
thanks 25
thank you 1
that 2
the 3
theatre 3
their 6
them 6
then 16
there 20
there's my coat! 15
there is/are 8
these 3
they 1
thief 7
to think 15
third 11
thirsty 11
this 2
this is Kathy 1
thought 28
those 3
thousand 24
ticket 3
time 2
(four) times 30
tin 28
tired 7
to 7
today 5
together 28
tomato 10
tomorrow 16
(he's English) too 1
too (big) 19

top of 17
town 15
traffic 22
train 12
to travel 14
tree 4
trousers 3
to try on 21

umbrella 2
uncle 16
under 6
us 6
usually 4

very 1
to visit 12

to wait for 7
to walk 18
wall 3
to want 12
warm 21
was 26
to wash 30
washing-up 5
to watch 5
water 4
we 1
to wear 5
weather 14
week 8
weekend 13
well 1
went 28
were 26
western 15
what 1
what colour is it? 4

what's happening? 8
what's it like? 15
what's on? 16
what sort of...? 13
what's the matter? 25
what's the weather like? 14
what time is it? 2
when 12
where 1
which 11
whisky 10
white 4
who 1
who (rel.) 23
whose 3
why 6
wife 9
will 19
window 9
window-cleaner 4
wine 22
winter 14
with 6
woman 3
women 10
won't 20
to work 13
worse 25
to write 7

year 8
yellow 4
yes 1
yesterday 26
you 1
you (obj. pron.) 6
your 2
young 21

zoo 16